The New-York Times.

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THE VIRGINIUS.

PARTICULARS OF THE EXECUTIONS.

FIRMNESS OF THE VICTIMS—RYAN COURAGEOUS AND UNMOVED TO THE LAST.

KEY WEST, Fla., Nov. 10.—A letter from Havana dated Nov. 5 gives the following account of the execution of the Virginius prisoners at Santiago de Cuba:

The four prisoners were shot at the place made famous by previous executions, and in the usual manner, kneeling close to the slaughter-house wall. All marched to the spot with firmness. Bembetta and Ryan showed marked courage, although the former was slightly affected toward the last. The two others quite broke down before they were bandaged; but Ryan kept up to the last, never flinched a moment, and died without fear or regret. Bembetta and Ryan were killed at the first discharge.

DISPOSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

AWAITING INFORMATION—GEN. RYAN'S AVOWAL BEFORE LEAVING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The capture of the Virginius will receive attention in Cabinet meeting to-morrow. All the information received up to that time will undoubtedly be fully canvassed and discussed. The views of the President on the subject of the Cuban insurrection, and the Spanish attempt to suppress it, will find expression in his message, and no one can say before the publication of that document what they will do. It is hoped that by the meeting to-morrow some progress may be made in ascertaining the circumstances of the capture, as it is important to know whether the rights of the British Government have been also violated by seizure in British waters. There is no doubt entertained as to the regularity of the papers under which the Virginius was sailing at the time of the capture, nor that they were American papers. If she had been sold to Quesada, as is alleged in some of the papers, there had, at least, been such concealment as to prevent any change in her registry. This fact will certainly be made the basis of demands upon Spain for explanation and reparation, unless complete official information shall very materially conflict with that which is now at hand. If the Virginius seems to be by *prima facie* evidence an American vessel, she will undoubtedly be claimed as such by the United States Government, and the burden of the proof to the contrary will be thrown upon Spain. It is evident that it will be a difficult matter, in the presence of regular American papers, to show that the vessel had been sold, and evidence of another character will be required to show that she was not entitled to the protection of our Government. If she was under our flag the presumption is that she had a right to carry it. So in the case of Gen. Ryan; he was undoubtedly an American citizen. This fact must be assumed by the United States Government, and if he had expatriated himself Spain must show how he had done it, and why he was not to be recognized as an American.

In the absence of full information, which is hoped for immediately, but which may be delayed till near the meeting of Congress, all discussion of the details of Governmental action is hypothetical. But, as stated last night, the facts when obtained will be presented to Spain in the strongest possible manner that is known to diplomatic intercourse. The question as to what demands will be made is one of much interest. If it is proved that the Virginius is not an American vessel at all, and that none of those executed were American citizens, there seems little or nothing left for which our Government can insist that reparation shall be made.

In any supposable result of official investigation the occasion will be used for such a protest by our Government against the barbarity of the Spanish volunteers toward the Cubans they are fighting as will prevent the recurrence of similar proceedings in the future, or give the insurgents a new position before the nations of the world. If the Virginius can be maintained to be an American vessel, and any of the executed be successfully claimed as our citizens, a simple apology and expression of regret by Spain will be far from satisfying the peremptory demands that in such a case will be made. There must be assurances for the future of such a satisfactory and tangible character as to secure the popular confidence in their fulfillment and efficiency. There is a strong feeling existing here that the result of the diplomatic correspondence now in progress must be of the very greatest importance to the United States, to Spain, and to Cuba.

The Navy Department will probably receive no special information from Cuba in reference to the affair of the Virginius. The waters in which the capture is reported to have taken place are not often, if ever, visited by the United States vessels stationed at the West Indies.

About three weeks ago Representative Wm. J. Purman, of Florida, met Gen. Ryan here at the National Hotel. They were very well acquainted. Said Ryan: "I am off for Cuba again, and if you hear that I have fallen into the hands of the Spaniards I want you to go immediately to the President and get him to intercede for me. If I am captured it will be all day with me unless the President does something to save my life." Mr. Purman promised, but, of course, the news of the capture came too late.

PROCEEDINGS RELATING TO THE CAPTIVES STAYED BY ORDER OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Nothing of marked importance has occurred to-day with reference to the Virginius affair, with the exception of a dispatch from Minister Sickles notifying the Secretary of State that the Spanish Government had telegraphed to the Captain General to stay all further proceedings in the case of the captives now in custody. Minister Sickles was to have had an interview to-day with the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, but whether it took place was not known at a late hour this evening.

THE EXECUTION CONDEMNED.

The execution which recently occurred is condemned in official circles as brutal. When all the facts attending it become known, should it appear that international law has been violated, immediate measures will be taken to maintain the dignity of this Government. But the Secretary of State has no idea that the Castelar Government will be slow to make due reparation as far as in its power, judging from the friendly disposition toward the United States, and the expressed desire to cultivate more intimate relations of peace.

SANTA ROSA.

The Secretary of State is represented as saying to-day, during an interview with reference to the reported execution of Santa Rosa, that he had not been officially advised of it, but that Santa Rosa had given him a great deal of trouble. He was once before condemned to death as a pirate. After consuming a ream of paper and sending and receiving numerous cable dispatches, this Government secured his release. Only a few weeks ago, Santa Rosa wrote to the Secretary saying he owed the preservation of his life to him. Therefore, the Secretary thought that Santa Rosa was not wise in again periling his safety.

THE CONDITION OF MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 10.—There were two deaths from yellow fever during the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day. The names of the victims were, T. W. Johnson, of the firm of T. W. Johnson & Co., and J. Harkensburger. Three new cases of yellow fever are reported.

The streets today were crowded and presented the same appearance as before the fever broke out. Nearly all the absentees have returned. The weather is quite warm. There were two deaths from fever to day. The Howard Association report five new cases of fever.

Alderman Cicalla, charged with drawing rations from the Relief Committee for fictitious persons and appropriating them to his own use, was arraigned before a committee of the board to-day. The evidence submitted was very conflicting. Decision was reserved until to-morrow.

THE POLICE HELPING ONE ANOTHER.

Superintendent Matsell yesterday telegraphed to Chief of Police Athy, of Memphis, Tenn., that he could draw on the Chemical Bank for $1,700, subscribed by the Police force of this City for the Memphis officers. Chief Athy, in response, sent the following:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 8, 1873.

To Geo. W. Matsell, Chief of Police:

Words fail to express our gratitude for the generous contributions in behalf of my command. I thank you and the donors. P. R. ATHY, Chief of Police.

MEXICO.

CELEBRATING THE ADOPTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

MATAMORAS, Nov. 10.—Throughout Mexico today they are celebrating the adoption of additional articles to the national Constitution, among which are the abolition of peonage and the separation of Church and State. A military parade took place, orations were delivered, and the city is illuminated to-night, amid general rejoicing.

CANADA.

A FAMINE IN ANTICOSTI—CANADIAN STEVEDORES GOING SOUTH.

QUEBEC, Nov. 10.—The settlers in the Island of Anticosti are represented to be in a starving condition, and a Government steamer has been dispatched with large supplies of provisions for their relief.

The Sheriff of Pensacola, Fla., writes to the Quebec papers that all the stevedores coming from Quebec will be protected. Every train takes large numbers of stevedores and laborers bound South.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Odberts' oil refinery at Parkersburg, West Va., was burned on Sunday. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $9,000, in Western offices. Seventy-five freight cars, standing on the railroad track in the vicinity of the refinery, were also destroyed.

As a locomotive was passing into the old round-house of the Boston and Albany Railroad, in Springfield, Mass., about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a gust of wind blew some coals from the fire-box into a pile of kindlings, which immediately caught fire, and before the firemen could get to work the whole building was in flames. Only two of the locomotives housed were got out, and everything combustible that the fire could reach was burned. Fifteen locomotives, six extra tenders, and two snow-plows were destroyed. The walls of the building are standing, but will probably be taken down, and a new round-house built in West Springfield. In view of the salvage on the engines and tenders, the loss will not exceed $130,000. The property was not insured.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $440,232.

The Utah Southern Railroad has been completed to within two miles of Provo.

The propeller California is ashore on Point Traverse, Lake Ontario. She is light, and will be got off without much damage.

Eight prominent participants in the recent shooting affray in Lonake County, Ark., have been arrested and are now in jail.

Two of the men engaged in robbing the Columbia (Ky.) Bank, and murdering the Cashier, a year and a half ago, have been caught in Maine.

The Utah Northern Narrow gauge is to extend from Brigham City, its former terminus, to Ogden, and track-laying is now progressing rapidly.

Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse and Special Deputy Naval Officer Burt have been designated members of the board for the district civil service examination at New-York.

James H. Lucas, the wealthiest citizen of St. Louis, died of paralysis on Sunday night. The property of the deceased is estimated at $8,000,000 or $10,000,000.

The Italian bark Arehire, from Antwerp, for New-York, was spoken Oct. 24, and supplied with provisions, having lost her foretopmast, mizzentopmast, and maintopsail yard.

The schooner Rocket, from Calais for Boston, with lumber, struck on Deer Isle Ledges, on the Maine coast, on the 7th inst., bilged, filled, and is now in charge of wreckers.

A Coroner's inquest into the death of Michael Doherty, in Woburn, Mass., has resulted in the holding of Michael Doherty, a son of the deceased, and his wife, on a charge of murder.

Matthew Kinney, an engineer on the Central Pacific Railroad, was shot and killed at Ogden, on Saturday afternoon, by a colored man named Charles Mingo.

Ex-Gov. James, of Nebraska, has been indicted for theft, the charges against him being that he appropriated $3,000 of the State funds when Governor, and also the proceeds of sales of stone from the old Insane Asylum.

A young German from Baltimore was arrested at the Executive Mansion to-day, while endeavoring to see the President, in order to obtain from him $15,000,000, which he claims the President owes him. He was put on the Baltimore train.

The wife of Jas. H. Crie, Cashire of the freight department of the Old Colony Railway, died yesterday in a dentist's office in Boston, while under the influence of ether. Only a small quantity had been administered when she went into convulsions, and died soon after.

The balances in the Treasury, yesterday, were: Currency, $3,392,614; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposits, $10,710,000; coin, $78,600,925, including $28,140,560 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $361,837,271.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN ELDER.

THOMASTON, Me., Nov. 10.—Rev. E. A. Helmershausen, presiding Elder of the Rockland District, died very suddenly this afternoon. He had returned from Rockland, apparently in his usual state of health, and drove his horse directly into the stable. He was found lying a short distance from his horse, which he had not unharnessed. Means were immediately taken to restore him, but without avail.

THE GORDON MURDER TRIAL IN BELFAST, ME.

BELFAST, Me., Nov. 10.—The trial of John True Gordon for the murder of his brother's wife, Mrs. Emma A. Gordon, at Thorndyke, on the 16th of July last, commenced here this afternoon before the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Appleton presiding. As the capacity of the Court-house was inadequate to hold the large number of spectators in attendance, an adjournment took place to Hayford Hall, which has been appropriately fitted up for the occasion. Two hours were occupied in impaneling a jury. The prisoner, who is twenty-eight years of age, appeared in good health and spirits. He was neat in person and dress, and entirely free from any indication that would lead to the supposition of his being guilty of the terrible crime for which he is arraigned. At the suggestion of counsel the jury will view the premises where the murder was committed to-morrow, and the court adjourned for the day. Fifty witnesses for the State have been summoned, and the trial is expected to last a week. There are three other indictments against Gordon, for the murder of his brother Almon M. and an infant child, and for an attempt to kill a son of Almon M., aged six years.

PHILADELPHIA.

GENERAL DEPRESSION OF BUSINESS—MUCH DISTRESS PREVAILING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT RICHMOND, Penn., Monday, Nov. 10, 1873.

In the Richmond and Kensington districts, the great manufacturing centres of Philadelphia, there is considerable trouble among the factors, consequent upon the depressed condition of commercial interests. The state of things is becoming worse daily, and there is every indication that there will soon be a general stoppage of the mills and factories. At this place the coal piers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company are located. These immense piers have a storing capacity of 175,000 tons. In good times there are about 4,000 four-wheeled coal cars received daily from the Schuylkill County coal-fields. The number of tons received daily has been 70,000. Between 11,000 and 12,000 tons are usually shipped daily to all parts of the country, principally north of Cape May, beyond New-York, and to New-England ports. The shipping capacity has sometimes reached 16,000 tons per day. There are berths at the wharves for 200 vessels of all kinds. Generally there are between fifty and sixty locomotives and 10,000 iron and wooden cars used between the coal fields and Port Richmond. In ordinary times employment is given to 1,500 men at and about the piers. Six iron steam colliers, with a total tonnage of 14,860 tons, are operated by the company, besides a number of wooden vessels. Eight more of these steam colliers, aggregating a tonnage of 12,000 tons, are now being constructed for the company. Six are being built at W. P. Cramp & Sons' yards, Kensington, and two at Chester. The company have eight retail yards in various parts of Philadelphia, at which the weekly sales are 1,300 tons. This company is what is known as the "leader of the coal combination." In consequence of the present stagnation in business, the number of men employed at the piers has been reduced, the production lessened considerably, and all along the line of the road, where there was much business done before the financial disturbance, there is comparative dullness. The company are building an extensive machine shop and ship-yard at Richmond and Clearfield streets, immediately adjoining their coal piers, the work on which is now interrupted, owing to the reduction of the price of laborers and mechanics. At the old machine shops, Trenton and Lehigh avenues, the force and hours of labor have been shortened. Previous to the panic there were between fifteen and twenty heavily-loaded trains, averaging fifty cars each, passing over the road from the Falls of Schuylkill to the piers daily, while now there are not more than ten altogether.

Work on the hundreds of small houses, the construction of which was commenced this season, has almost entirely stopped. Scores of workmen are thrown out of employment in Richmond from this cause alone.

In Kensington, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-fifth Wards, are located about 250 manufacturing establishments, three-fourths of which are devoted to the manufacture of ingrain, Venetian, two and three ply carpets. Many of the leading concerns are now closed. At John Gay's mills, Howard and Norris streets, where there are 125 hands usually employed, but 60 are now working. The Standard Carpet Mills are running five days with 50 hands out of the 200 usually employed. Bromley Brothers have reduced the number of their hands from 200 to 150. Irwin & Stinson, manufacturers of cotton and woolen fabrics, who employed 250 hands this season, have closed completely. In the carpet trade of this city, altogether, the usual number of operators employed is about 5,000. Nearly one-half of these are now idle, and 1,500 looms are stopped. In the neighborhoods which, a few weeks since, were made lively with the incessant crash of fast-moving machinery, general quietness now prevails.

Porter & Dickey, manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods, who own two large mills, wherein 650 operatives were engaged, ran on half time until forced to succumb entirely to the pressure of the times. It is possible that the firm may be able to start again soon. Raleigh & Co., factors of webbing, tape, and similar goods, have reduced the number of their operatives from 500 to 250. Shefpan Brothers, manufacturers of ladies' silk and worsted dress-goods, have suspended. This firm—the only one which manufactured this line of goods in the country—operated 400 looms, steam and hand, and gave employment to 800 hands. This is the most disastrous stoppage that has as yet occurred in the Nineteenth Ward. The firm has branch houses in several of the leading cities, and the suspension of the concern here will seriously affect them and their connections. It is understood that all liabilities will be met. At nearly all the representative concerns now running there has been a reduction in the force, wages, and time. The manufacturers generally state that if they could make collections to pay their operatives, the mills could be kept going, as they can secure sufficient orders. A number of factors have been compelled to pay off their hands in knit goods, their funds having entirely run out. It is estimated that there are at least 10,000 person unemployed in the wards enumerated. Much destitution and sickness prevails, and the prospects for the Winter for the poor people is very cheerless. The distress and privation which even now prevails is painful to witness. Relief societies are being organized, and the misery will to a great extent be alleviated.

MEXICAN ROBBERS IN TEXAS.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Nov. 10.—A bold robbery was committed on the 6th in this county, at Conception, by a gang of about eight armed Mexicans, who entered the store of Mr. Schubert, carrying away a large amount of money and arms. No steps were taken to arrest the flight of the band, who are supposed to have fled to Mexico. Several of the band were recognized, among which were Leonardo Flores, Manuel Gonseals, and Abram Garcia, three noted desperadoes.

INTERNAL WATER COMMUNICATION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 10.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis Merchants' Exchange have appointed a committee of ten to present to Congress the wants of the people of the Mississippi Valley and their claims for national aid in the improvement of their water lines of transportation to the sea-board. The committee requests the organization of a committee in each of the leading cities of the Mississippi Valley to co-operate with them, in order that the requirements of the different sections may be properly considered, and concerted action secured.

A BOY FOUND GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 10.—At the opening of the Superior Court this morning, the jury returned a sealed verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the case of Curtin, the Acton boy murderer. The prisoner was not apparently affected in the least by the verdict. Under the general statutes (chapter 76, section 26) he may be sentenced to the reformatory school on obtaining the consent of the Mayor of the city or the Selectmen of the town in which the act was committed. Sentence was, therefore, suspended until the necessary notice be returned to the court.

PROJECTED FESTIVITY.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 10.—The Women's Centennial Ward Committees have completed the necessary arrangements for a projected tea party at the Academy on the 17th of December, the anniversary of the Boston tea party. The different States will be represented by tables. The ladies waiting upon the tables will be required to dress in the style of Martha Washington.

BUSINESS IN THE COUNTRY.

NEW-ENGLAND'S MANUFACTURES.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE OF HAVERHILL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Saturday, Nov. 8, 1873.

About eighteen miles from the sea-board and thirty-three miles from Boston, at the head of the navigable portion of the Merrimac River, and built on hills sloping down to the right bank of the river, lies this busy, thriving town of Haverhill, one of the principal centres of the manufacture of boots and shoes in Massachusetts—indeed, in New-England. Haverhill has a population of 15,000, and of this number nearly 6,000 are operatives in the boot and shoe factories, an enormous percentage of any population to be occupied in any one trade. But this by no means comprises all the labor force employed by the Haverhill manufacturers. More or less throughout the year, and especially during the Winter season, the wives and daughters of the farmers, and even the farmers themselves, who live around Haverhill—and the circle has an extended radius—occupy their spare time in working for the boot and shoe manufacturers. They work principally at hand-made goods, such as ladies' slippers of a superior make for house wear, and it is quite a common thing to see a burly, weather-beaten, rosy-faced farmer get on board the railroad cars, with a case or two of shoes in his care, bound for Haverhill. It is estimated that 2,500 persons are thus employed in the surrounding country districts.

There are, in all, one hundred and fifty factories in Haverhill, some fifty or sixty of which do an annual business graduating from $50,000 to $400,000, the remainder descending to as low as $10,000 a year. In a former letter from Lynn I put the boot and shoe business of Haverhill at $8,000,000 or $9,000,000 a year. That is, I think, too low an estimate. Some of the leading men in the city assure me that it is certainly as high as $10,000,000. The description of goods made here is very similar to that of Lynn—"women's, misses', and children's"—though it is claimed that more higher priced goods are made here than in Lynn; a claim the justice of which Lynn will, I judge, be somewhat slow to acknowledge. The town of Haverhill shows every sign of prosperity at present. The manufacturers have to encounter a very active competition, and must content themselves with very small profits—not larger on the average, so far as I can learn, than four and a half or five per cent. on all the goods they manufacture. But, so long as they can sell plenty of goods and keep clear of bad debts, they are contented with their small profits. This for some years they have been doing. I had conversations to-day with two gentlemen, each of whom is a partner in one of the leading boot and shoe firms, and each of whom is a national bank Director. They, consequently, have ample opportunity for forming an authoritative opinion on this point, especially as to the effects of the financial crisis on themselves and their neighbors. Their opinions entirely coincided. The gist of them is that the boot and shoe trade of Haverhill was remarkably sound before the panic; that, thus far, the panic has not effected it, save in causing the factories to close about fourteen days earlier than usual, and that the collections from the buyers have been surprisingly good, the few extensions asked for having been readily granted without inconvenience to the manufacturers. One of them called my attention to the fact that though there are about one hundred small manufacturing firms in the town, with very little "quick" capital, not a single failure or suspension had occurred, nor had a single note in the hands of his bank, or placed in its hands for collection by a customer, been allowed to go to protest by the acceptor. On inquiring of the other bank Director, I received a reply identical in its bearing, if not even in its phraseology. "As to the soundness of our trade," remarked Mr. Chase, of the firm of Chase & Taubham, "there can be no doubt. I have no hesitation in saying that I know it to be as sound as any trade in New-England at this moment. I am a Director of one of the national banks here. I think I am pretty well able to appraise the credit of all our customers who are in the boot and shoe trade, being largely engaged in the business myself. Well, Sir, our customers, big and little, have had all necessary accommodation throughout the present financial crisis and in no case have we charged them more than seven per cent. per annum for money. We should not take paper we did not altogether like at a higher rate. We should refuse the accommodation. We have done neither one nor the other. We have all pulled through this crisis without difficulty, and I think in nearly every case without loss, unless it be a loss of anticipated profits on the straggling orders of the end of the season which were countermanded. In fact, we stand to-day where we stood last year, minus that fourteen days' business. Our factories will remain virtually closed—though a few firms are doing some business for next season in hand-made goods, which necessarily require to be begun upon sooner than machine-made goods from the fact of it taking so much longer time to work a stock of them—till the 1st of December; they would be closed panic or no panic. Then, as I said before, we shall be in the same position as we were last year. Thus, you see, we are as yet almost totally unaffected by the financial crisis. What may happen if that crisis is to be indefinitely continued, I presume you do not expect me or any other manufacturer to endeavor to foretell."

It would seem that Mr. Chase's position, if based upon facts, and not on the principle of the wish being father to the thought, is unassailable. But on all sides be is corroborated. It may be that all speak under the influence of prejudice, without being altogether aware of it. If such be the case, I can only say that in talking of the position of their business, they speak with considerable frankness and openness, and with a cheerfulness which would seem to preclude the possibility of any *suppressio veri*. But let me give one or two items of indirectly corroborative evidence. The banks tell me that all the manufacturers have good balances standing to their credit, according to the volume of their trade and their means. Again, the operatives have drawn no money from the savings banks otherwise than their October dividends. There are two savings banks in Haverhill, one with about $4,000,000 of deposits, the other and much younger institution having nearly if not quite $1,000,000. The boot and shoe operatives are their principal depositors. Mr. Daniel Fitts estimates their deposits to be four-fifths of the aggregate deposits of both banks. This would give a handsome average balance to each individual depositor. But out of the 8,500 operatives working in the town or in the country districts, there are many who save more than others, and, in the case of the country workers, 2,500 who have their farm produce and labor to depend upon for a living. Hence, if the Winter is to be a hard one for the laboring classes, distress in Haverhill would be confined to the improvident ones. Now, in such places as Lynn and Haverhill, the class of operatives is a very superior one; far ahead in appearance and demeanor of the female operatives in the cotton and woolen mills. They earn more wages, their occupation requires neatness, nimble fingers, and more intelligence than cotton weaving; and a higher grade of work people—those who would not enter a cotton mill—make no scruple about working in a shoe factory. Many of them are married woman. Some have their husbands, some their sisters, some their daughters, working in the same factory with them. To such saving comes as a matter of course, and the improvident class in boot and shoe factories, where lighter kinds of goods are made, and female operatives are consequently largely employed, is decreased in a corresponding degree. Such communities, of course, are more able to contend with bad times and short work. Another point. The improvident class, even if they have a trifle put away, have not, as a general thing, any feelings of honest pride which will prevent their making early application for aid. On the contrary, they will generally seize on any and the earliest opportunity for visiting the poor relief office, even before spending their own little pile of ready money. The closing of the factories a fortnight or so earlier than usual has given them this opportunity; but, though I learn from the newspapers that in other places and in other trades there is already considerable distress, the poor relief officers of Haverhill assert that the applications for relief by the boot and shoe factory operatives have not been increased by one application since the financial crisis began in September. They say that the operatives are rich. No wonder. When the factories are running full time the ordinary operatives earn $9 a week on the average. But many of them earn as much as $16 and $18 a week. The highest price charged in their boarding-houses is only $4 a week, leaving the ordinary hands $5 a week for amusement and clothing expenses. In the case of married women, their expenses would be even less, while their children are also bread-earners. There would seem, then, to be every reason to hope that, should no light appear in the financial horizon and general business remain under its present heavy cloud, the boot and shoe operatives will get through the Winter without suffering, though they may possibly be a little pinched and exhaust their savings.

I had some conversation with the manufacturers about the resumption of work. Mr. Fitts, who does a large business, said: "I am running about half time now. One branch of my business is the making of hand-made slippers for ladies. Our Haverhill trade is largely, almost entirely, with the West and South; and as freight trains do not travel like express trains, and our goods are often several weeks in reaching their destination, we are always obliged to begin manufacturing for the next season's trade at an early date. This is more particularly the case with hand-made goods, which take a very long time to make." In reply to my inquiry as to when a general resumption of manufacture might be looked for, Mr. Fitts replied: "I think the factories will begin work again about the 1st of December, as usual. Prudence will naturally lead them, in such times as these, to exercise great caution, and I do not anticipate that the factories will work more than half time at first. They will begin with cutting and see how things go. If buyers come forward we shall go ahead at once on full time. In that case, after the first few purchases, all orders will have to wait till the goods can be manufactured, for—and that is a great element of our present strength and soundness—we have no stock of goods to speak of on hand, not two weeks' production." I asked Mr. Fitts, "What will you do if the buyers do not come forward, or if prices are such that you can only make goods at a loss?" He replied: "In that case, the smaller firms would be compelled to shut down. Personally, I shall continue to make goods so as to employ my 'quick' capital, trusting to receipts of orders and an improvement in prices coming sooner or later. I presume that all other manufacturers who have 'quick' capital to work with will do the same. You see, as I said, we have practically no stock of goods on hand. Now, no article of clothing wears out so persistently as boots and shoes do. They must be repaired, even if the wearer goes without other new clothing. A pair of tolerably decent boots is more necessary to a man, a woman, or a child than stockings or a hat. The wearers of the better descriptions of goods would make many sacrifices in other little things rather than wear a worn-out pair of shoes or gaiters. I am not much given to predicting, and I will not now presume to predict the course of events further than to say that I think we shall have a fair season's trade if things in general mend in the next two or three weeks, and a very good one if the improvement should be so marked as to convince the faint-hearted that it is thorough and lasting. You people in New-York have better opportunities of judging what the prospects of an improvement may be than we have here in Haverhill. It is dangerous for us to become over-sanguine, but we certainly have no idea of falling into despondency."

Such is what I sincerely believe to be a calm and dispassionate review of the situation of the boot and shoe trade in this town. It is, of course, drawn from Haverhill sources, and therefore open to suspicion. The readers of THE TIMES must appraise its reliability for themselves. It is founded on facts and information given to me by the manufacturers themselves, men of high business and social position, and however interested they may be, reputed to be incapable of drawing a too-highly colored picture of the state of affairs. That their view of the present condition of their business, both as regards employers and employed, is highly favorable and encouraging, is undeniable. That view carries with it all the more impress of correctness, from the very fact that the very same men who express it are not indulging in rosy anticipations, which no thoughtful man would look for for some months to come.

THE PACIFIC MILLS, LAWRENCE, RUNNING FULL TIME.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 10.—The corporation owning the great Pacific Mills, at Lawrence, Mass., are running all their mills at full time, and on the old scale of wages. They are determined to continue to do so throughout the Winter, unless absolutely driven to make a change. There are 4,000 looms in the mills, which, together with print works, give employment to 4,000 operatives.

LOWELL MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS.

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 10.—Many of the corporations stopped at 4 o'clock P. M. to-day, on a reduction of time. The question of running is still considered by the managers. They are awaiting the financial condition, several of the companies' agents having as yet no notice of a temporary reduction of time. The Merrimack Print Works have partially closed for a fortnight for necessary repairs, which would have been done under ordinary circumstances. The Lowell companies stand on a very firm basis, and it is in the cotton fabric manufacture simply a matter of careful action. Other corporations may follow on three-fourths time, as it is said the Massachusetts Boott and Merrimack Cotton Works will to-morrow. How long this time-table will continue cannot now be told, but awaits further orders.

INDIANA.

THE GROWTH OF INDIANAPOLIS—EFFECTS OF THE PANIC—MORE CURRENCY CALLED FOR—UNCERTAINTY AND DISTRESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sunday, Nov. 9, 1873.

Indianapolis justly ranks among the most prosperous and progressive of Western cities, its rapid and solid growth during the last ten years being scarcely equaled by any other. A glance at its early history may not be out of place. The act of Congress admitting Indiana to the Union, which passed in April, 1816, donated four sections, or 2,560 acres, of Government land for a permanent capital. Pending the organization of a State Government, &c., some time elapsed before a location was made, and it was not till January, 1821, that the site of the future capital was fixed and accepted by the Legislature, and in that year the town was laid out. The location, against which there was considerable opposition at the time, has since proved very fortunate, being almost exactly in the geographical centre of the State, and admirably situated with respect to the movements of population and business in the Mississippi Valley. For many years the place gave no signs of future growth or importance, and but for the railroads which eventually began to concentrate here, and which have done so much to populate and develop the West, could never have attained to anything like its present metropolitan proportions. For Indianapolis is essentially a railroad city, having no water communications nor any commercial advantages except such as are conferred by railroads, and the tribute which naturally flows through these channels. The first railroad to the city, and the first in the State, was opened in 1847, being a line from this point to Madison, on the Ohio River. From that time population dropped in a little more rapidly, but still so slowly that by the census of 1860 the city had a population of only 18,600. About that time, however, it entered on a career of prosperity which has continued with accelerating speed till Indianapolis now stands confessedly at the head of all the inland cities of the West. Its growth during the war was rapid and substantial, but that of the last five years has been little less than marvelous. In 1870 the population was 48,244 and a recent enumeration by the city authorities indicates a present population of over 70,000. The rush of immigration and capital to this point during the last three or four years has been amazing, and the general business interests of the city have kept even pace with its increase of population. In 1860 the taxable property of the city was $10,000,000; in 1865 it was $20,144,447; in 1870, $27,000,000; in 1871, $27,909,170; in 1872, $34,760,871, and this year $65,000,000. Trade interests have developed with great rapidity. In 1870 the gross sales of the wholesale and jobbing merchants, as reported to the Board of Trade, amounted to $36,969,102; in 1871, to $41,851,637; in 1872 to $49,774,789. The trade this year will show a further large increase. During the same period a large number of manufacturing establishments have located here, and the place has advanced to commanding influence as a manufacturing point. It is estimated that the products of the current year will reach $25,000,000. A heavy business is done in pork-packing, there being six establishments in operation, four with a capacity of 1,200 hogs each per day, and one—the largest in the country—with a capacity of 2,500 hogs a day. The real estate mania has run very high during the last two years, and though considerably affected by the panic has by no means wholly subsided. Since the 1st of January last the transactions have averaged nearly $3,000,000 a month, though the next few months will doubtless show a large falling off.

THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

This city, in common with other portions of the country, is feeling the effects of the financial crisis severely, though as yet not very disastrously. The first crash in New-York was felt here almost immediately, and the local banks had scarcely any time to prepare for the storm before it was upon them. There are seven national banks and eight private banks in the city, most of which were not in the best condition to meet the shock when it came. The speculative mania and general inflation of business had led many of them into too large a line of discounts, and the panic caught some of them with limited reserves and scattered resources. Only one, however, (a private bank,) was forced to suspend, and that one has since resumed. The others have not only weathered the storm without any suspension of currency payments, but are in a sounder condition now than they were sixty days ago. It is estimated that the aggregate deposits of the city banks are about $1,500,000 less than they were at the beginning of the panic, this amount having been withdrawn by frightened depositors, and being still hoarded and kept out of trade; but this reduction of deposits is more than compensated by the calling in of discounts, and by other means, so that, as before stated, the banks are stronger now than they were when the panic began. They are, however, doing very little discounting, and the consequence is great stringency in the money market, depression of business, and considerable distress in commercial circles. The general feeling here, and, for the most part, throughout the West, is, that there should be a considerable increase in the volume of currency, and a very strong influence will be brought to bear on Congress from the Western States to secure that end. When I say the general feeling is for expansion, I mean the numerical majority, for most of the leading bankers, capitalists, and thinking men are opposed to the policy of inflating the currency. It may be said, in general terms, that the debtor class are in favor of inflation, and, as a large majority of Western people are more or less in debt through real estate or other speculations, they are naturally in favor of a policy which, in their belief, would make money plenty, and insure their financial salvation. There have been several public meetings held here recently to discuss the situation, and it is quite apparent that a majority are in favor of expanding the currency either by the adoption of a free banking law, the issuing of bonds convertible into greenbacks, or by some other means. Measures are being taken to enforce these views on the consideration of Congress, and, unless the situation should materially change between now and the meeting of that body, the demand for expansion will be vigorously pressed from this section.

EFFECTS ON BUSINESS, LABOR, &C.

The scarcity of currency, the difficulty of collections, and the impossibility of getting back accommodations are causing considerable embarrassment to trade and, in many instances, a large contraction of operations. Money is said to be sufficiently abundant in the country and smaller towns, remote from banks, but here, at the commercial metropolis of the State, there is a great dearth of it. The largest manufacturing establishment in the city, a rolling mill, which employs 240 hands, has suspended operations, though they hope to resume in a short time. Another rolling mill, employing 125 hands, is running full time. In the manufacturing establishments generally there has been a large reduction of force, and more persons are out of employment than was ever known here before. This reduction is not confined to manufacturing establishments and business houses, but extends to domestic affairs, there being a general curtailment of household help, involving, altogether, the discharge of thousands of persons from employment. The consequence is an over-supply of labor, a general reduction of wages, and the prospect of much suffering during the Winter. The accessibility of this place by rail from all quarters, and the immense amount of building during the last year or two have drawn hither a very large number of skilled mechanics and workmen of all kinds, who, up to the present, have found steady employment at good wages. But the case is greatly altered now, and the question of providing relief for the poor during the coming Winter is being earnestly considered by all the charitable organizations and by public meetings of the citizens. The general feeling is that the present stringency and distress cannot last long, but the situation at present is very serious, and not without some alarming features. In short, the condition of this City, like that of the West in general, may be said to be one of great depression, considerable distress, and general embarrassment. We can weather the storm, because we have a surplus of grain which the East and Europe are bound to have, but in the meantime the conditions of the case are very trying, and the foundations of business are being thoroughly shaken up.

CIT.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE WASHINGTON FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The First National Bank to-day is paying out thirty cents on the dollar to such depositors as have proved their accounts. Depositors will receive about fifty per cent. in all, according to the present indications. Among the depositors who to-day received thirty per cent. of their deposits, the first distribution of the assets of that institution, was Ex-President Johnson, who received nearly $22,000 out of the $70,000 he had on deposit there.

One of the depositors in the banking-house of Jay Cooke & Co., of this city, says the proposition has been made by that house to pay fifteen per cent. in money and the remainder in Northern Pacific Railroad bonds in satisfaction of creditors.

In the bankruptcy cases brought against Jay Cooke & Co., W. H. Tenney, by his counsel, to-day entered a disclaimer of being a partner in the firm.

NEW-YORK.

DUTCHESS COUNTY MILLS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Reports from the interior of Dutchess County are of a hopeful character, so far as labor is concerned. All the factories at Mattgawan are running; also the Titus Woolen Factory at Manchester, Bradbury's paper mill, and Garner & Co.'s factory, at Pleasant Valley.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 10.—Mayor Pierce accompanied by several members of the City Government, and a few citizens, commemorated the first anniversary of the great fire to-day by an official visit of observation through the burned district, and an inspection of the new buildings erected and street improvements made during the year. The total number of brick, stone, and iron buildings now erected, or in progress of erection, is 365. Of these 113 are completed and occupied, and 240 are in progress.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. WASHBURNE.

HAVRE, Nov. 10.—Hon. E. B. Washburne, the United States Minister to France, who is visiting this city, was entertained at a dinner on Saturday by Mr. Bridgland, the American Consul. Hon. J. Meredith Read, the Consul General of the United States at Paris, and Hon. Joseph Medill were also among the guests.

THE MONARCHISTS CHECKED—A CONSERVATIVE REPUBLIC ASSURED.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—A committee representing the French residents of San Francisco called upon M. Thiers yesterday and presented an address. The Ex-President in his remarks in reply told his visitors that the Monarchists had suffered a check, and that a Conservative Republic was assured.

CONCILIATORY POLICY OF THE OPPOSING PARTIES IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—It is anticipated that the compromise offered by the Right will be accepted, perhaps with some modifications or additions. Both sides seem disposed to pursue a conciliatory course.

The excitement here and at Versailles is subsiding, and it is believed that the crisis is over.

SPAIN.

THE REPORTED VICTORY OF CARLISTS—OFFICIAL CONTRADICTIONS.

MADRID, Nov. 10.—The report that the Carlists were victorious in the engagement near Miranda de Arga, and that Lieut. Gen. Primo De Rivera was killed, is officially denied this morning. Gen. Primo De Rivera was not hurt, nor was Gen. Moriones captured by the insurgents, as stated in the dispatch from Bayonne. The Government has received dispatches from both of those officers dated the 9th (Sunday.)

A DISPUTED VICTORY.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Carlists continue to claim a great victory at Miranda; they report that Moriones was driven from the vicinity of Estella to Los Arcos.

On the other hand, Gen. Moriones, in his official report of the battle to the Spanish Government, states that he passed two nights on the ground previously held by the enemy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BIRTHDAY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES—FESTIVITIES IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Yesterday was the anniversary of the birthday of the Prince of Wales, but in consequence of it being Sunday the usual celebration was postponed until to-day. The weather is not favorable, but nevertheless the programme for the out-door demonstrations will be carried out. The procession will move from Westminster up the Strand to the city, and on its return down the Thames Embankment. The celebration commenced by the firing of salutes this morning, and will terminate by an illumination of the city this evening.

A grand banquet was given at Guildhall to-night in honor of the birthday of the Prince. The members of the Cabinet were present. Mr. Gladstone responded to the toast to the House of Commons. In the course of his speech he alluded to the Ashantee war, and declared that the difficulty which had arisen on the African coast demonstrated the desirability of avoiding relations which entailed such disagreeable consequences. He remarked that it was no pleasure to him to stand in security on the shore and see others laboring in the storm.

THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

THE ENGINES DISABLED—ALL WELL ON BOARD.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The steam-ship Kenilworth, which arrived at Liverpool to-day from Philadelphia, spoke the steam-ship City of Richmond, with engines disabled, on Nov. 4, in latitude 48° north, longitude 30° west. All well on board.

GERMANY.

THE CHANGES IN THE PRUSSIAN CABINET.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—Royal decrees have been promulgated relieving Gen. Von Roon of the Presidency of the Prussian Ministry, and appointing Prince Bismarck in his place, and Herr Camphausen, the Minister of Finance, Vice President.

SAN DOMINGO.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

HAVANA, Nov. 10.—Advices from St. Thomas to the 5th inst. have been received.

News had reached that island that Gen. Luperon, who retired from the leadership of the revolutionary forces in San Domingo two months ago, has been recalled by the insurgent chiefs, and will resume his old command. It is supposed that, under his leadership, the revolutionists will make a supreme effort, and either triumph or be annihilated.

CUBA.

AN INSURGENT DEFEAT—PRISONERS SHOT ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

A private letter received in New-York from a trustworthy source, dated Havana, Nov. 6, says: "An official telegram was yesterday received at the Palace from Puerto Principe of an engagement between a Spanish force and a column of insurgents under command of Sanguili, in which the insurgents were severely beaten, losing twenty killed and eighty taken prisoners. The Spanish commander caused all the prisoners to be shot (*pasado por las armas*) on the field of battle. The Governor of Puerto Principe, upon hearing it, took the command away from the Spanish commander and arrested him, telegraphing the event to the Captain General. The latter immediately telegraphed to Puerto Principe, causing the commander to be reinstated, and ordering the Governor to Havana. It is thought here that the Governor feels an undue sympathy toward the insurgents through the influence of his wife, who is an aunt of the late Agramonte."

DUTY ON LUXURIES—PORT CHARGES.

HAVANA, Nov. 10.—The decree issued Sept. 3, 1873, imposing a duty of fifty per cent. in gold on articles of luxury imported into this island, has been annulled. The port charges on shipping will be collected in gold on and after Jan. 1, 1874.

Steamer Morro Castle, from New-York, arrived here this morning.

STEAM-BOILER INSPECTION.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 10.—The United States Inspectors to inquire into the causes of steam-boiler explosions, will meet here on Tuesday, Nov. 18. Experiments will be made the following day upon three new boilers, two of iron and one of steel, constructed especially for this test.

MARINE DISASTER.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 10.—The ship Quintara, from Valparaiso, remained ashore on Cape Cod at sunset to-night, all the efforts to pull her off made by the steamer Charles Pearson having been ineffectual. The ship's head has swung in nearer to the shore, but her position in other respects is unchanged. Another attempt to get her afloat will be made to-morrow.

THE LABOR INTERESTS.

CONDITION OF OPERATIONS IN THE EAST, WEST, AND SOUTH.

We group together accounts from recent exchanges of the condition of manufacturing operations in this State, Massachusetts, Eastern Connecticut, and Pennsylvania. Like those previously published, they show that, while there has been a great falling off in the amount of work done, yet in many quarters sufficient employment is given to enable the workmen to exist comfortably, if they are willing to yield a little on their part, and to accept that half-loaf which, traditionally, is better than no bread, in the hope of the speedy return of confidence and the restoration of the prosperous circumstances they have recently enjoyed.

IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, NEW-YORK.

Of the condition of affairs in the usually bustling village of Amsterdam, the Schenectady *Union* gives some account, as follows: Hon. Stephen Sanford's carpet factory is running on full time, without reduction of wages. He employs 500 hands, who receive $35,000 monthly. His receipts have fallen off perhaps three-fourths, but he has no expectation of closing his mills. Of the dozen or fifteen knitting mills in the town, which employ about 1,500 hands, most of them women and girls, one or two have stopped, and the rest have made considerable reductions in time and wages. The reductions in wages range from ten to twenty-five per cent. All the mills are making preparations to stop within a few weeks, expecting to resume business after New-Year's, or as soon as circumstances will permit. The Globe Mills have shut down on five sets cards, and are running only two sets, on three-quarter time, with a reduction of wages. Expect to close soon. The Chuctanunda Mills, Schuyler & Blood proprietors, are running all their machinery on three-quarter time. Will close soon. The American Hosiery Mills Company is running all its machinery on full time, with a reduction of ten per cent. on all wages. Will close in a few days. The Pioneer Mills are running on three-quarter time, have made a reduction in wages of from ten to twenty-five per cent., and will close in a short time. The Mohawk Valley Hosiery Mills are running full time, and all their machinery, with a reduction in wages of ten per cent., and intend to close some time this month. The Florida Mills are running on full time, but will close in a few days. The Novelty Mills are closed. The Greens' Mills are running only two-thirds of the machinery, five days of a week. The Riverside Mills are running four days in a week, on three-quarter time, at reduced wages. Will close in a week or two. The Amsterdam Mills are running full time, but expect to close soon. The Mohawk Valley Mills are running five days in a week, on three-quarter time, and will soon close. I. C. Miller & Co.'s mills have closed. Perkins Bros. & Co.'s mill will close soon. The boot and shoe factory of A. McElwain, which employs when running full about ninety men, is running now on three-quarter time, with no reduction of wages. It proposes to shut down next week. The foundry and machine shop of H. S. McElwain & Co. employs twenty-one men, and is running full time, with no reduction of wages. The Spring Works of Davis [illegible] employ twenty-eight hands, and are running nine hours a day, and do not propose to shut down.

IN TROY AND VICINITY.

The Troy *Times* of Saturday evening says: "Work at Fuller, Warren & Co.'s foundry, the Clinton, will be suspended to-night, thus throwing out of employment about 250 men. The foundry will probably be idle until Spring. G. H. Phillips & Co.'s foundry will also suspend operations to-night. The foundry of H. & H. S. Church, which has been shut down during election week, will resume Monday morning. There is no change of importance contemplated in the other foundries at present."

MANUFACTURERS IN WORCESTER.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* says that in many establishments in that city the working force, as well as the number of working hours, has been reduced. The manufacturers of machinists' tools, it says, are most affected, and the firms engaged in wood-working are the least affected. It is about time for the boot and shoe manufacturers to suspend operations preparatory to the opening of the Spring trade, but this year they have reduced help earlier than usual. In many cases those firms who are at present running their establishments on full time, with a full force of hands, are engaged upon foreign orders, but few being received at the present time for this country. One of the reasons assigned for the dullness in the boot business is the wet weather of last Spring. In Worcester, heavy goods are manufactured almost exclusively and dealers bought heavy after they had procured their Spring stock, and as a result had to "carry over" portions of their heavy stock, as well as their Spring stock, almost entire. The Fall demand for heavy goods has consequently been light, and as the dealers already have on hand a heavy stock of Spring goods, the prospect for a lively Spring trade, which usually begins in January, is not very encouraging. Among the manufacturers of other classes of goods the general opinion prevails that the demand will be unusually lively when the money market becomes settled, as there is at present but a very small supply in the market, dealers for several months past having purchased only what they required to meet the demands of their customers. With the exception of the boot and shoe business, manufacturers are generally confident that the present state of affairs will continue only through the month of December, and many of them are of the opinion that the Spring trade will open during the month of December. The boot manufacturers are of the opinion that their business will revive about the middle of January, while the shoe dealers are confident that the 1st of January will see the shoe business active. Information from the various manufacturers, obtained by the *Spy* of Friday afternoon last, is to the following effect:

The Ames Plow Company, manufacturers of agricultural implements, at Court Mills, are running full time with the usual number of hands. They have orders on hand which cannot be filled without increasing their working force, until the middle of January. The prospect is that they will continue operations as at present through the Winter. Wheeler's Foundry, on Thomas street, is running ten hours a day, but with only half the usual number of hands. Jerome Wheelock, manufacturer of stationary steam-engines, has reduced his force two-thirds, and is running ten hours a day. Charles Baker & Co., wood-workers, are employing their full number of hands and running nine hours a day. The Rice, Barton & Fales Iron and Machine Company, is running on full time with the usual number of hands. Samuel Winslow, skate manufacturer, is running his shop to its full capacity. F. Wesson, rifle and pistol manufacturer, is employing the full number of workmen ten hours a day for the present. Russ, Eddy & Co., manufacturers of picture frames and moldings, are running ten hours a day, three days in the week, and fifteen hours a day three days a week. The full complement of hands is employed. Fitch, Parker & Cox, boot manufacturers, have reduced the number of men one-third, and are running eight hours per day. Howard Brothers, manufacturers of card clothing, have reduced the number of hours to eight. I. N. Keyes, manufacturer of boxes and moldings, is employing the usual number of men, and running ten hours a day. Witherby, Rugg & Richardson, wood-working machinery manufacturers, are running full time. The Bigelow Heating Machine Association has reduced the number of workmen one-third, and are running full time. L. W. Pond, manufacturer of heavy machinists' tools, has reduced the number of working hours one-half, but is running full and extra time on orders. D. W. Pond, light machinists' tools manufacturer, is running on half time, with a reduced number of workmen. The Gilbert Loom-Works are employing three-fourths the usual number of hands, on full time. Wm. F. Merrifield's planing-mill and box shop is running ten hours a day, with the regular number of men. The hours were recently reduced from ten to eight, but it was necessary to return to full time. Luther Stowe & Co., shoe manufacturers, are employing the usual number of hands eight hours a day. The cutters work as long as they can see without lighting up. At the Amoskeag Malleable Iron Foundry the working force has not been reduced, although the hours have been cut down from ten to seven. T. K. Earle & Co., manufacturers of card clothing, are running eight hours a day. Hill, Devoe & Co., envelope manufacturers, are running on full time with the full number of operatives. The N. Washburn Steel and Iron Works have been idle for three weeks, but will probably resume business in a few days. J. H. & G. M. Walker, boot manufacturers, are stopping work as usual at this season of the year. Willard Hamilton's tape mill is running on half time with the usual number of operatives. The flocks works are running full time with the regular number of employes. The tape mill will probably stop during the present month. The Crompton Loom Works are running eight hours a day. C. C. Houghton, boot and shoe manufacturer, is not making any shoes at present, but running eight hours a day on boots, with three-fourths the regular number of workmen. R. Ball & Co., manufacturers of wood working machinery, are running eight hours a day three days in the week. The Warren Thread Mill is running but seven and one-half hours a day four days in the week. Nearly the full number of hands are employed. At the works of the Richardson Manufacturing Company one-half the usual number of men are employed nine hours a day. Howe, Bigelow & Co., manufacturers of wire goods, are running eight hours a day. L. J. Knowles & Bro., loom manufacturers, employ their full number of men, and have large orders ahead. [illegible] & Co., boot manufacturers, are employing their usual number of men and running full time. John Whitman & Co., reed manufacturers, are running as usual, but are well up with their orders. The Loring & Blake Organ Company are running on three-quarters time with the usual number of workmen. D. & C. T. Stevens, manufacturers of doors, sashes, and blinds, are not employing as many men as usual. A. Houghton, Jr., & Co., boot manufacturers, will cease operations three or four weeks earlier than usual, and will probably do but little during the Winter. Johnson, Heywood & Putnam, boot manufacturers, are running less than usual. The Bay State Shoe and Leather Company are running but seven hours a day, having reduced the number of hours for the first time in eight years. D. G. Rawson & Co., boot manufacturers, are running on full time with about two-thirds the regular number of men, but will probably shut down earlier than usual. E. H. Stark & Co., boot manufacturers, are running on half time with about two-thirds the regular number of men. At the Taylor & Farley Organ Company's works, about two-thirds the regular number of men are employed eight hours a day. J. S. Wheeler & Co., manufacturers of machinists' tools, are running eight hours a day, with about one-fifth the usual number of workmen. The Union Water-metre Company are running ten hours a day with half the usual number of men. Wood, Light & Co., manufacturers of machinists' tools, are running on full time with three-fourths their regular number of men, but will probably soon run eight hours a day. E. Allen & Co., fire-arms manufacturers, are running seven hours a day. P. Blaisdell & Co., machinists' tools manufacturers, are running but five hours a day. The Cleveland Machine Company, manufacturers of woolen machinery, are running but eight hours a day. Willard Jones & Co., iron founders, run every other day. The Rice & Griffin Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of sash, blinds, and moldings, are running on full time, but will begin running eight hours a day next week. Richardson, Meriam & Co., wood-working machinery manufacturers, are employing about two-thirds their usual number of men ten hours a day. The Sargent Card Clothing Company are running four days in the week. J. W. Brigham & Co., boot manufacturers, are closing out their Fall trade about three weeks earlier than usual, and are running on half time. The large engine at Merrifield's buildings is run ten hours a day, as many of the tenants who hire power are running on full time, although in many cases with reduced help.

WORK IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* devotes many columns to an account of the condition of labor in that city, and to show how the matter is locally represented we condense its statement in the following: As usual at this season of the year the stone-cutters, brick-layers, and hod-carriers find their work falling off, and many of the first named have had their wages reduced twenty-five cents per day as an equivalent for the time lost in getting to work in the morning. A further reduction of the wages of all three classes would not probably cause a strike under existing circumstances. The shoe-making trade is not, on the whole, badly off, although not comparing favorably with this time last year. Some firms have reduced prices for work ten per cent. The hat trade has fallen off considerably. Some firms have already reduced wages ten per cent., and the reduction will probably be general. The cigar trade is dull, and it will probably be necessary soon to discharge many employes, both male and female. Of the mechanics hundreds are out of employment. Some shops are running on short time, some have reduced wages ten per cent., and some are closed altogether. The cabinet-makers and the upholsterers find but little to do. Discharges of workmen will be numerous. The coopers feel the hard times severely, and probably one-third of the 1,800 employed in the city have been discharged. The stoppage of mills has, of course, thrown out hundreds of engineers, &c. Blacksmiths, painters, plumbers, plasterers, lithographers, engravers, and pattern-makers are all suffering severely by the falling off in work; while the weavers and mill-hands generally find themselves facing a hard Winter, with little prospect of work and little preparation for its necessary expenses. Some of the mills that are still running have cut down wages as much as 30 per cent. The ship-carpenters, on the other hand, are having plenty to do at from $2 50 to $3 per day, there having been no reduction in wages. And in the iron ship-building establishments, not only in Philadelphia, but at Camden, Chester, and Wilmington, full time is being made, thousands of men being employed at daily wages from $2 to $3 and $4. The longshoremen and stevedores are still comparatively busy, but are expecting to be idle most of the Winter, as usual, as the ice will close the harbor. Laborers have thus far fared well, and work will be continued on the parks, streets, sewers, public buildings, &c., as late as possible. In conclusion the *Bulletin* says: "Perhaps nowhere is the money stringency so clearly perceptible as in the meetings of our building associations. These organizations are used both for loan and saving funds. Those mechanics who have taken out loans find it no easy matter to keep up their monthly installments, but they are all being dealt leniently with. Others, foolishly, withdrew their several amounts, but of these the number is small. Most of the societies have concluded to remit all fines for the coming two or three months, which wise measure will have the effect of checking withdrawals."

EASTERN CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIES.

The Norwich *Bulletin* describes at length the present condition of labor in the mills of Eastern Connecticut. The manufacturers, it says, are determined to keep running as long as possible, at least on part time, that the operatives may not be entirely without work. Regarding the Norwich firms it speaks in detail. C. B. Rogers & Co., makers of wood-working machinery, are now employing 110 men, their weekly pay-roll being $1,650; usually it is about $1,800. The Richmond stove works will begin to-day to run half time, continuing to employ all their fifty men. The Thamesville rolling-mill is running full time, with the full complement of sixty men. J. P. Collins & Co., makers of the Jouval turbine water-wheel, reduced from ten to nine hours Oct. 15, and wages ten per cent. besides. The reduction of time is usual at this season. The organ factory of J. M. Huntington & Co. is running nine hours, but employs its full force of forty men. The Potter Press works is employing all its force of seventy-five men nine hours a day. J. M. Huntington & Co.'s foundry is running rather light. The men at the Thamesville boiler-works are all busy, and the same is true of the Cold Spring Iron-works, which employs fifty-three men on full time, although the wages of twenty men on general work have been reduced twenty-five cents. This mill expects to run through the Winter, and claims to be the only rolling mill in New-England that did not stop in 1857. The Falls Company, with 15,000 spindles, employing a large number of operatives in cotton manufacture, is running upon half time. The woolen mill of E. Winslow Williams at Yantic is also on half time; but those at Bean Hill and Norwich town owned by the Messrs. Sturtevant and others, are running at full time. So also is their mill in East Lyme. The owners of these mills have determined to continue running them and six other mills owned by the company as usual, but at a reduction of the price of labor.

The *Bulletin* also says that the Chelsea Paper Company, at Greenville, is employing its whole force of 275 men, though it has been running only one-third of its capacity for six months, while repairs are being made. The Norwich Bleaching and Calendering Company employ 200 hands, and is running full, having plenty to do. The business of this company is prosperous, and preparations are being made to increase it. J. L. Hubbard's colored paper mill is employing 30 hands, the full number, on three-fifths time. Business is dull at the Mowry Axle and Machine Works. The regular force of 150 men has been cut down to eighty, and they are working on half time. The wooden type works of W. H. Page & Co. are driving to their fullest capacity. The Shetucket cotton mill, employing 400 hands, and producing annually $500,000 worth of goods, is running on half time. The handle works of Ray, Butts & Co., employing thirty men, are full of work. At Putnam, the Ballou Manufacturing Company, M. Moriarty, and the Putnam Woolen Company are running on half time. The Monohansett Mills have stopped for repairs. The Morse Mills run five days per week. The mills of George C. Nightingale & Sons, having about 60,000 spindles, are also running five days in the week. At the Taftville Mill, 110,000 spindles, the hours of labor have been reduced to half-time. Operatives get good wages and take the half-pay cheerfully. The large cotton mills at Grosvenordale and North Grosvenordale, 60,000 spindles, have been put on half-time. The Wauregan Mills at Plainfield, employing 800 persons, and the Central Manufacturing Company, in the same town, 150 operatives, Samson Almy & Co., at Moosup, employing 370 persons, the Kishwaukie Mills, and the Ashland Cotton Company, at Jewett City, employing usually 270 persons, have all been running on half time since Oct. 20. The mill of John F. Slater, in Jewett City, employing about 300 persons, is now averaging scarcely half time. The Griswold Paper Company is running a little more than one-third time. The Reade Paper Company is doing as much as usual on contracts. In Lisbon, Messrs. Sayles' mill is still running full time. The Allen Woolen Mills, in the same town, are shut down, throwing fifty or seventy-five persons out of work. In Voluntown, Ira E. Brown & Co.'s two mills are closed, throwing out 100 hands. The upper mill at Beachdale has discharged about twenty hands, and is running on three-quarters time five days in the week. The new woolen mill of L. W. Carroll, of Norwich, is running on half time, and has discharged fifteen hands. Charles Kenney's cotton-yarn manufactory is closed. R. F. Latimer's woolen mill, at North Stonington, and the factory owned by T. R. Wells & Co. are both stopped, throwing eighty hands out of employment. The Fitchville Manufacturing Company, with about 250 hands, is running full time. The works of the Kent Manufacturing Company, at Bozrahville, shut down Oct. 22 to put in a new wheel. The mill employs about 150 hands. The males have employment around the premises. Boarders at boarding-houses, out of employment, are given their board, and families unemployed have rents free. The Hayward Rubber Company's preparation mill is running on full time, to its full capacity, night and day, and employs thirty to thirty-five hands. The Yantic Paper Company, employing from twelve to twenty hands, is thus far running days. It usually runs both night and day. The teaming, blacksmithing, saw and grist mill business of Wm. F. Bailey is prosperous, employing about twenty-five hands, and on full time. A. S. Maxfield, O. S. Chaffee & Son, machine silk makers, will run as usual, until the last of this month. They are uncertain as to their course after that time. E. B. Smith, makers of machine silk, will run full time until Jan. 1. C. L. Bottum, machine silk manufacturer, is running full time, with nearly his full force. P. G. & I. S. Banks, in the same line, are running half time. At North Windham, E. H. Hall & Son, cotton manufacturers, are running full time, with full force, and intend to continue. At Willimantic, the Smithville Cotton Manufacturing Company is running on full time, with the usual force. The Willimantic Linen Company has been still for two weeks. It will commence again on the 10th inst., on full time, with the usual force, and continue as long as practicable. The Atwood Machine Company, (silk machinery) has been running for a few days on half time. The Paisley Machine Silk Company is running half time, part of its employes being discharged. The Dunham Cotton Manufacturing Company has been running half time since the 3d inst. It has not discharged any employes. A. A. & H. E. Conant, makers of machine silk, have discharged a few employes, and are uncertain whether they will continue. The Windham cotton-mill is running on full time. The Holland Machine Silk Company is running full time with the usual force. Melony & Burnham (carriage manufacturers) are on full time with their usual force. A. B. Green (carriage manufacturer) is running full force, eight hours per day. W. H. Bingham (paper-box manufacturer) is running full force, full time. At Westerly the steam-mill, formerly the property of Babcock & Moss, has been still since February, 1872. It is now owned by the Moss Manufacturing Company, which has enlarged and refitted it with new cotton machinery from England. It is not expected to start before the 1st of April, 1874. The mill at Laurel Glen is run by R. F. Latimer, and at present on full time. The mill will probably run all Winter. The mill formerly owned by Stillman Bros. & Co. has been still for over a year. The mills owned by the Stillman Manufacturing Company have been still since Oct. 29. The mill at Stillmanville, lately the property of Babcock & Moss, is still and for sale. The woolen-mills at Mantic, owned and run by John E. Weden, of Westerly, are now running on seven-eighths time, and will soon run on three-quarters time. The mill at White Rock, R. I., the property of Knight Bros., of Providence, is running on full time. It engages 150 hands. The woolen-mill at Stillmanville, on the Connecticut side, is running on full time, but the wages of the operatives have been cut down twenty per cent. About 100 hands are employed.

NEW-ENGLAND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.

The nail and iron manufacturers doing business in New-England have decided to cut down the wages of their employes ten per cent., the reduction to commence on the 1st of December. The Boston *Traveller* states that the stock of nails in the market is very small at present, and it has been thought advisable to keep their men at work through the Winter at a reduced price rather than to turn a portion of them adrift, and retain, at the present rate of wages, the remainder of the number. It is understood, however, that the ten per cent. reduction will not affect the poorer class of laborers, now receiving $1 50 a day. The companies which have adopted this course embrace, with one exception, (the Fall River Iron Works,) every concern in Massachusetts, doing an aggregate yearly business of upward of $6,000,000. They are the Weymouth Iron Company, of Weymouth; Parker Mill, of Wareham, and Providence Iron Company, of Providence, R. I., (controlled by the same parties;) Lazell, Perkins & Co., of Bridgewater; Somerset Iron Company, of Somerset; Old Colony Iron Company, of Taunton; Tremont Nail Company, of Tremont; East Bridgewater Iron Company, and the Wareham Nail Company, of Wareham.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE TWO BOARDS OF ALDERMEN.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday to receive the estimates of the various municipal departments for the year 1874. President Vance occupied the chair. The estimates which have been published in THE TIMES were presented by the Clerk, and were ordered to be printed in document form and in the *City Record*. The board then adjourned until the 19th inst.

The Assistant Aldermen adopted a resolution yesterday granting the Delaware Canal Company the privilege of extending the main entrance of their new building on the corner of Church and Cortlandt streets four feet on the latter street.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION SWINDLE.

A number of merchants and prominent owners of real estate in this City have signed a protest against the proposed loan of $2,500,000 to McMurdy's Industrial Exhibition Company. McMurdy and his friends, however, have invited the owners of lots on the east side to appear before the Assistant Aldermanic Committee at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and defend the scheme in behalf of the company. Assistant Aldermen Thornell, Wade, Simonson, Strack, and other members of the board, have also requested the opponents of the swindle to give free expression to their views before the committee. They called upon the Mayor yesterday in relation to the matter, and he promised to co-operate with them in every way in his power.

The Mayor is said to be preparing another "message" against the loan. Among the points in the communication are the following:

1. That the law authorizing the "loan," renders the company practically irresponsible to the City.
2. That the land to be held as security for the loan is worth much less than the large sum asked.

It is also said that the Mayor intends to show that under the law the "Company" cannot be dispossessed in less than thirty years, and that if the loan should be granted, the City would be completely at the mercy of McMurdy & Co.

MUNICIPAL LITIGATION.

The report of the Corporation Counsel for the quarter ending Oct. 31, has been submitted to the Mayor. It shows that the number of cases in the Supreme Court in which the City is interested is 438. The amount involved is $5,436,444 53. There are sixty-six cases in the Superior Court, involving $681,106 30. In the Common Pleas there are 210 suits, amounting to $545,694 39, together with 324 actions to set aside assessments for various improvements, and to restrain the City from collecting the same. There are seven cases in the Marine Court, involving $5,265 22, and eight in the United States Courts, amounting to $40,000. The total of the amounts claimed is $6,762,721 32. During the quarter judgments have been entered against the City to the amount of $276,055 35.

THE CITY RECORD.

The Board of Publication of the City Record met yesterday, in the City Hall, Mayor Havemeyer in the chair. A communication was received from Gen. Pinckney, asking authority to have the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen indexed and printed, and a resolution granting the required permission was adopted. Mr. Rhodes, the contractor, presented a bill of $3,616 31 for printing the City Record from June 24 to Oct. 31. Among the items was one of $333 for matter left standing on the "galleys," which was charged for at the rate of five cents per 1,000 "ems" a day. Supervisor Disbecker said that, as he understood the matter, the regular rate was one per cent. per day for type left standing. A long and somewhat acrimonious discussion ensued between Mr. Rhodes and the Supervisor, during which the latter stated that Mr. Rhodes had failed to present the details of his bills. The Board then referred the subject to experts, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE CHAMBERLAIN'S REPORT.

Chamberlain Lane reports that the receipts of his bureau last week were $9,401,867 80, and the payments $11,389,440 50. The balance on hand Nov. 8 was $473,430 64. The large increase in the disbursements is due to the payment of interest and redemption of City bonds.

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

The American Public Health Association will convene in this City to-day, in accordance with the adjournment of the annual meeting. The meetings will be held in the hall of the Union League Club, Madison avenue, corner of East Twenty-sixth street. The following will be the order of business to-day:

Twelve o'clock, noon.—Preliminary meeting. Registration of members, organization, and preliminary statements by representatives from various localities.

Two o'clock P. M.—Reports upon physiological, educational, and social conditions relating to hygiene; 1. Report upon the "Influence of Existing Social Systems upon Health and Longevity," by Francis Bacon, M. D., of New-Haven, Conn. 2. A Report upon "The Power of the Housekeeper over, and Responsibility for the Health of the Family," by Edward Jarvis, M. D., of Dorchester, Mass. 3. A report upon the "Physical and Moral Causes of Bad Health in American Women," by James E. Reeves, M. D., Wheeling, W. Va. 4. A paper upon "Perfection of Structure and Function in the Human Body as a Leading Element of Hygiene," by Nathan Allen, M. D., of Lowell, Mass. 5. A paper upon "Relations of Climate to Tuberculosis, and the Relations of Phthisis to other Diseases," by Henry A. Johnson, M. D., of Chicago, Ill. 6. A paper upon "Relations of Race and Nationality to Mortality in the United States," by Gen. Francis A. Walker, Superintendent United States Census, Professor Political Economy, &c., New-Haven, Conn.

Five o'clock, P. M.—A report on "Sanitary Relations and Health Principles of Architecture," by Carl Pfeiffer, C. E., Secretary of the American Institute of Architects.

Half-past seven o'clock P. M.—Edwin M. Snow, M. D., Rhode Island, presiding. Presentation of a summary of evidence and local reports upon cholera as it has prevailed in the Mississippi Valley and elsewhere in America during the present year. Illustrated with maps and explained by members of the association from the various localities. C. B. White, M. D., President of the Louisiana Board of Health; Ely McClellan, M. D., United States Army, of Kentucky; Wm. Clendenin, M. D., J. H. Rauch, M. D., E. Harris, M. D., A. B. Judson, M. D., John C. Peters, M. D., J. H. Van Deman, M. D., of Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. H. Hickman, M. D., of Hannibal, Mo.; J. Janvier Woodward, M. D., and J. S. Billings, M. D., Surgeons United States Army, will participate in this presentation.

THE BRINCKLEY DIVORCE SUIT.

In the somewhat remarkable divorce suit of Brinckley against Brinckley, tried some time since before Judge Van Brunt without a jury, a formal decision has now been rendered to the effect that the circumstances connected with the case are such as require the interposition of a jury proper, and suggests that issues be framed for that purpose.

LABOR IN BROOKLYN.

A DISCOURAGING OUTLOOK.

CITY BONDS PROPOSED FOR WINTER WORK—MASS-MEETING TALKED OF—ACTIVITY OF CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS.

The question that attracts most public attention in Brooklyn at this moment, is how to find employment for the thousands of working people in the city, who have, just on the eve of a Winter that promises to be a severe one, been suddenly deprived of the means of supporting themselves and their families. It is ascertained beyond doubt that there are in Brooklyn at the present time 10,000 men who are without employment, and there is scarcely room to doubt, from the appearance of the great store-houses along the river front, that the great army of the unemployed will have large accessions to its numerical strength within the next few weeks. The various charitable organizations are making active efforts to meet the exigencies of the time, and the Board of Aldermen, at their regular weekly meeting yesterday, a report of which is given below, took prompt and commendable action by authorizing the Board of City Works to receive $16,000 from the street-cleaning and other funds, where there is a surplus for the purpose enabling them to put to work again the four hundred and odd men discharged some days since from the work of repairing the streets. This sum, it is calculated, will suffice to meet the particular wants of the street-repair men during the coming week, and in the meantime a proposition to raise $100,000 on city certificates, payable within a year, and to be sold at not less than par, was referred to a committee, who are to report at a special meeting of the board, to be held on Wednesday. All this action is taken with a view of providing for the wants of men who are able to do out-door work at about $2 a day during the next five weeks. But for the thousands of men and women and girls who have lost their means of livelihood, and who, in all probability, will remain without work during the greater part of the coming Winter, no measures of relief have been proposed. It is said, and generally believed, that want of confidence in the business community has occasioned in many instances the stoppage of work that might easily and with fair profit to the capitalists be carried forward during the Winter months. A mass-meeting of citizens, at which the matter might be discussed in all its bearings, is talked of, but no definite action has yet been taken.

A good many firms are endeavoring, by reducing the rate of wages, to keep all or a portion of their hands at work. The Knickerbocker Ice Company, No. 10 Furman street, have made a slight reduction in their force, but not more than is usually necessary in this business at this season of the year. They have, however, been compelled to reduce the wages from $12 to $10 50 per week. They have made no reduction in time. The Fulton Iron Foundry, No. 21 Furman street, the old Willcox & Gibbs Foundry, has been compelled to reduce its force one-half, the present force being but forty-five men, instead of ninety as formerly. They say there is plenty of work but no money, but hope after the 1st of January to go on with a full force again. In the meantime, they will try to keep going. Mr. Marriott McKinney, manufacturer of iron railings, of No. 29 Furman street, has about thirty men in his employ. He fears that he will be compelled to reduce his force, in whole or in part, in a month, and possibly also the time. The vinegar factory, No. 33 Furman street, is closed. The Halstead Manufacturing Company has reduced its force from eighteen men to two, one of whom has had his wages reduced $3 per week. The Linseed Oil Mills, Nos. 55 and 57 Furman street, are closed. In the establishment of Appleton & Co. none of the hands have been discharged, as was heretofore stated in THE TIMES. The firm has adopted the plan of reducing the hours of work. In the book-composing department, where about eighty compositors are engaged, the hours have been reduced from ten to eight and a half. At the Campbell Press Work Company building the working force, ordinarily 100, has been reduced to fifty. The company say that if they could get the banks to discount the notes of their customers they would resume immediately and employ their usual force, as they have work enough to do. The American Chromo Printing Company, occupying parts of the buildings Nos. 36, 38, and 40 Penn street, have entirely suspended work. They say that they have a large stock of goods on hand awaiting purchasers. Rockwell & Whiting, corner of Clason and Flushing avenues, employ about 300 men. During the past week they have discharged twenty-five, and cut down the working time of the remainder from ten to seven hours. They have an immense stock on hand, and are of opinion that if goods were reduced in price a good trade would spring up.

Brown & Patterson, iron founders, on Eighth street, employing forty-five men, are running on half time. Only three hands have been discharged. Mr. Patterson thinks that if business does not soon improve they may have to reduce their force.

At Cabble's wire works, in Union avenue, no discharges have been made, nor have wages been reduced. The establishment employs about 100 men.

De Castro & Donner, sugar refiners, foot of South Ninth street, have discharged nobody, but have reduced wages five per cent. They employ about 600 hands. The other sugar refineries have made about the same reduction in rates, but have not reduced their forces.

The works of the United Piano Makers, corner of First and South Third streets, are owned by ten practical workers. They say that, although their expenses are comparatively light, they have been obliged to discharge half their usual force. Twenty-five men are now employed on the works. The immense sugar refinery of Havemeyer & Elder is working on full time, and none of the men have been discharged. At the Kings County Steam Boiler Works, on South street, the men are working on three-quarters time, but no discharges have taken place. At the factory of Williamsburg Color Works, Nos. 62, 64 and 68, business is reported as good. No hands have been discharged. Mr. Oberhauser, the proprietor of the Williamsburg Pottery, on North Eleventh street, has retained his entire force, and expects to continue through the Winter with his usual number of employes, at the customary wages. Charles C. Reed & Co., varnish manufacturers, have not reduced their force, and anticipate no serious inconvenience from the existing financial stringency.

IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.

The Hagerty Glass Works, on Smith street, between Ninth street and Hamilton avenue, employ about 200 men and boys. Although there are many orders, business is rather dull and collections of money are very hard. There are two furnaces connected with the establishment, and the firm contemplate running only one furnace, which is putting the men on half time. This is done to enable the men to pass through the Winter without suffering. The Brooklyn City Foundry, Court, Grinnell, and Smith streets, generally employ about sixty-five men. They discharged twenty-five men a week ago. Collections very hard to make and business very slack. G. H. Ferris' ship-yard, foot of Court street, generally employ sixty to seventy men, but have been discharging for the past three weeks, and will probably only employ twelve men after this week. Hart, Trundy & Murphy's ship-yard, Smith street, employs 100 to 120 men; no reduction in the force has taken place. Business good. Peter Nowlan's granite works on Court street, near Hamilton avenue, employ their full complement of twenty-five men, though business is very slack. H. Thiery & Co., glass manufacturers, in Van Brunt and Delevan streets, employ 300 men and boys, and entered into an agreement on Saturday by which the whole force will be retained. Richardson, Boynton & Co.'s furnace, range, stove and steel works, Van Brunt street, employ about 250 men, with no reduction as yet. The Worthington Hydraulic Works employ 230, having not made any reduction to speak of.

Five hundred men have been discharged from the Navy-yard.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday afternoon, that portion of the council chamber set apart for the public was filled to overflowing by working men and citizens generally, in anxious attendance to learn what action the board would take toward supplying means to enable the Board of City Works to employ the laborers recently discharged from the various public works. After the board had been called to order, Alderman Clancy in the chair, Alderman Ropes obtained unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution:

Whereas, The very serious disorganization of the industrial interests of the country, consequent upon the unsettled condition of the finances, indicate the probability of suffering from want among the laboring classes, particularly during the Winter months now at hand; and

Whereas, It is desirable that the City authorities should make prompt efforts to provide for contingencies that may arise from the present and prospective condition of affairs, in order to avert extreme suffering and the evils consequent thereto; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of City Works, in conjunction with his Honor the Mayor and the Controller, and they be and they are hereby requested to take into consideration the propriety of devising a system by which work as constant as practicable may be provided during the Winter on such terms as shall best be productive of assistance to the really needy residents of the City, and report such plan to this board.

Alderman Reilly said he favored Alderman Ropes' resolution, but thought that immediate relief in the way of work was required, and, with a view of supplying it, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Controller be, and he is hereby directed to transfer from the account of the assessment on City property for Winter taxes to the account of repairs of streets $7,000.

The above resolution was offered, Alderman Reilly said, in order that the Board of City Works might be enabled to set the men recently discharged to work at once.

Alderman Ropes offered a second resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Controller be and he is hereby directed to transfer the sum of $9,000 from moneys retained by the Commissioners of City Works on account of repairing over water and sewer connections to the credit of the account for the repairs of streets.

Resolved, That the Controller is hereby authorized to transfer the sum of $9,000 from the street-cleaning account to account of street repairs.

Alderman Ropes in speaking to his resolution dwelt on the evils that had been brought about by the unreasonable demands of the workmen for the eight-hour system. He also spoke of the necessity of increased economy in all departments of the Government, and advised that every dollar that could be collected should be used to employ men. There were plague spots in the City that men could be employed usefully in filling up. The speaker thought that the nation was under a cloud, and that Brooklyn should do her best to brighten that portion of the cloud which overshadowed her. He alluded to a communication before the board showing that the salary appropriation was $7,000 short, and advised that men should learn to do their own work and have fewer clerks. After a good deal of debate participated in by most of the members present, the first resolution of Alderman Ropes was referred to a committee of five to be appointed by the Chair. The second resolution of Alderman Ropes, and also the resolution offered by Alderman Reilly, were adopted.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by Alderman Richardson:

Whereas, There are now in the city thousands of men who have been thrown out of employment, some in consequence of existing financial pressure, and others by reason of exhaustion of public money which could be lawfully used in payment for their labor; and

Whereas, Many of these men and their families will have to depend largely on public and private charities for sustenance, unless opportunity to labor for pay is afforded them; and

Whereas, It is clearly both the duty and the interest of this city to mitigate the suffering of the approaching Winter by furnishing, as far as possible, work and pay to those willing and able to labor, rather than to support them by charitable contributions or public taxation; and

Whereas, It is at least doubtful whether the provisions of section 6 of title 11 of the city charter confers sufficient authority on the Mayor to authorize the necessary expenditure in the present exigency; therefore

Resolved, That the financial officers of the city be and they are hereby authorized and directed to make a loan of $100,000, to be entitled the "Labor Relief Fund," by issuing certificates of indebtedness for and in behalf of the City of Brooklyn, in the amount of not less than $1,000 each, payable in one year from the date thereof, with the interest thereon, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and, further, to sell the same at not less than par, and, having raised said sum, or any portion thereof, the said financial officers, together with his Honor the Mayor, are hereby authorized and directed to supervise the expenditure thereof for work to be done under direction of the public officers, so as to secure in said expenditure the largest possible relief to the most needy and deserving laborers.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge the faith of the City of Brooklyn, so far as we can legally do so, for said certificates of indebtedness, and pay said certificates of indebtedness and the interest thereon, and that we call upon the Legislature of the State, at its next session, to make valid and binding in all respects the obligation hereby sought to be assumed.

After a good deal of debate the above resolution was referred to the committee appointed to carry out Alderman Ropes' first resolution, to report at a special meeting of the board, to be held on next Wednesday.

LONG ISLAND TRADE.

VERY GENERAL DEPRESSION.

Business is generally very dull in most of the manufacturing districts of Long Island. This is particularly the case among the smaller establishments. Three small factories in Greenpoint, that employed together some sixty girls, stopped work on Saturday, and further small suspensions are expected. Nearly all the small boat-builders and ship-joiners have stopped for the Winter, and it is estimated that 400 workmen of this class are out of employment.

A visit was paid to Hunter's Point yesterday, and during conversations with the proprietors of several oil works, a branch of business very largely represented there, it was ascertained that during the last year, and up to within about three, in some cases two, weeks, the trade in oil had been very active. The quantity of petroleum exported was larger than during any previous year, and the home trade had been more than ordinarily good. Now, however, there is but little or no domestic business being done, and exporting has entirely ceased. The universal reason given for this is that the price of oil had been so low during the commencement of the year, and had so steadily decreased, that dealers who bought for foreign markets had laid in very heavy stocks. There was no urgent or immediate want of large quantities of oil during the panic, and now, on account of the condition of the money market and of business generally, no one was desirous of buying on speculation. Notwithstanding this, however, none of the extensive oil works at Hunter's Point have stopped running. Most of them have old contracts, which will keep them engaged until the new year. Then, however, unless new orders come in, they will be obliged to stop or to run on half time.

At the Pratt Oil Works, at Hunter's Point and Williamsburg, none of the hands have been discharged. Five hundred men are employed here in the manufacting and filling of oil-cans for shipment. About 100 of the men were yesterday placed on three-quarter time; the others are working as usual. The firm has contracts which will keep its factories going at this rate until the 1st of January. The domestic trade of the house has not fallen off much, but the usual increase at this time of the year has not taken place, and the export business has decreased greatly. The pay-roll of this house amounts to $6,000 per week.

The Daylight Oil Works, at Hunter's Point, in which 300 men are employed, are running on full time. Up to last week, the business of this factory was very good; then, however, it fell off, and business is at present so bad that, unless an improvement takes place, it will be necessary to discharge 150 men on the 1st of next month. The business done here is principally the preparing of oils for foreign markets. The pay-roll amounts to $15,000 a month.

The Standard Oil Company employs about 400 men at the works on Long Island, and these, in addition to several hundred more who are employed at the principal factory in Cleveland, are paid $35,000 a week. When the present dull times commenced the house had contracts on hand by which they have been able thus far to continue working on full time, but should there be no change for the better in the state of trade, a large number of the employes will be discharged on the first of the month; and further deductions will be continued through the Winter.

In the smaller works at Hunter's Point the men are, in most cases, employed on half or three-quarter time. Three small iron works have stopped work and discharged all their hands, and it is expected that most of the small foundries, box factories, and copper shops will soon be closed or running on half and one-quarter time. All up Newtown Creek the prospects are very discouraging. Most of the small oil refineries which line its bank are dependent upon the large Hunter's Point factories for employment, and as soon as they stop, the refiners will also have to discontinue.

Wall's Sons' ropewalk, in Bushwick avenue, employs in busy times 500 men, boys, and girls; now, however, only 200 hands are engaged, and these are working on three-quarter time. Lawrence & Son's rope and cord factory, adjoining Wall's, employ only 100 men at present. The usual force is 300. Those now engaged are working on half time, and it is not believed that it will be possible to keep open after the 1st of December. The hemp factory on Flushing avenue, on the outskirts of Brooklyn, is running on three-quarter time with 200 men. It is hoped that this will continue all Winter.

In the chemical factory of Martin Kalbfleisch's Sons, at Bushwick, 250 men are now working full time, at wages which amount to $15,000 a month. In a conversation with Mr. Kalbfleisch, yesterday, he stated that he would not discharge any of his men for the present. The trade in chemicals has been very good up to the present time, but is now commencing to decline very rapidly. This is not due directly to the Wall street panic, as immediately after that business was very good. The direct cause for the decrease in business is the suspension of the New-England and other mills, which were large buyers of acids and other chemicals. Up to the 1st of November business at the Kalbfleisch works was better than it has been for some years, but now orders are coming in very slowly.

The Bushwick Green Glass Works employ about 200 men, but are running on only one-quarter time. The Flint Glass Works have stopped entirely, throwing fifty men out of employment. The glue factory at Bushwick is running on full time, with a force of about 300 men. During an interview with a member of the firm yesterday he stated that, owing to the perishable nature of the material from which glue was manufactured, it had been necessary for his factory to use up all that was on hand, and on this account none of the hands had yet been discharged. Should business continue so dull, however, a very large reduction in the force would have to be made.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company, at Greenpoint, now employs 250 men on full time. It is the intention of the company to keep this force engaged as long as possible, but it is believed that on the 1st of January 100 men will have to be discharged. Married men will be retained as far as possible. The business of the company is the manufacturing of tin cans, and filling them with oil for foreign markets. Fifteen thousand five-gallon cans of petroleum are made and filled each day. A great part of this is shipped to China and Japan. Last year eighteen ship-loads of oils for illuminating purposes were sent from the United States to the countries named, and the demand is continually increasing. The export to the southern countries of Europe is also very large.

The Glen Cove Starch Manufacturing Company, which employs about 800 men, women, and children, is running on full time. The business of the company has not been quite so good as usual since the panic, but work will be continued on old orders during the Winter. It is hoped that no reduction in the force of hands will be necessary. The pay-roll of the company amounts to $20,000 a month.

THE TWEED TRIAL.

NINE JURORS OBTAINED—PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE CASE INCREASING.

The selection of a jury in the Tweed trial was renewed yesterday, and resulted in the fact that six additional jurors were sent to the box. Nine jurors have been thus selected up to the present. The panel of jurors, ordered on Friday evening, was in attendance at 10:30 o'clock, and from this list the selection was made.

On the application of Mr. Graham, the court allowed the five grounds of challenge for principal cause to be entered on the minutes, this rule to apply in the case of every juror challenged.

Counsel next renewed his objection to the court acting as trier, put in a demand for triers, and applied, in case they were not granted, that the court might be sworn as trier. These applications were refused, and exceptions allowed.

Theodore Goldschmit, a furniture-dealer, residing on Fourteenth street, was examined, and stated that he had formed an opinion about the case, which he believed would yield to evidence. He was directed to take his seat as the fourth juror, (answern,) both sides reserving the right of peremptory challenge.

Daniel Brady, a livery-stable keeper, was challenged for principal cause, and deposed that, although he lived in the Seventh Ward, he did not know Mr. Tweed. He was not placed on the jury.

Richard A. Cunningham stated that he had contracts with the City while Tweed was head of the Department of Public Works. He had formed an opinion on the occasion of the first trial, and a second and a different one subsequently. He was excused.

Several others were also excused, and yesterday's selections, and those of the previous days, resulted in the following constitution of the jury: David Palmer, flour merchant, No. 1 Stone street; Adolph Hopper, laces, No. 43 Walker street; Samuel Simms, importer, No. 48 Lispenard street; Theodore Goldschmit, furrier, No. 103 Fulton street; Richard Hayes McDonald, druggist, No. 17 Lafayette street; Daniel Webster Libournen, No. 756 Third avenue; Wm. Schlemann, hardware dealer, No. 209 Bowery; Elias M. Sporting, importer, No. 316 Canal street; Leonidas W. Van Praag, No. 375 Broadway. The court adjourned till 10 o'clock to-day.

THE ALLEGED ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Tammany Hall Committee on Organization resumed its session yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of continuing the investigation into the alleged frauds during the late election. Mr. John Kelly presided. Simon Stern, from the Tenth Ward, made an affidavit stating that on the night before election he was in a restaurant in Grand street, when seven men came in and made arrangements to proceed next day to different polling booths and repeat. Two of them are known to the committee. In the Fourth Assembly District next day he saw three of them repeating and challenged them, when the Inspectors of Election would not take Stern's oath, but received the votes of the repeaters. In the same election district a man named Louis Frank was challenged by Stern, and gave his address as No. 90 Orchard street, but in spite of the challenge the board allowed him to cast his vote. In the Eighth Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District several parties testified to observing the Inspectors stuff the ballot-boxes. Quite a number of affidavits were laid before the committee where inspectors had torn up or changed tickets which were destined for the ballot-boxes. Evidence was also submitted that Inspectors of Election and the Police round the polling-booths had intimidated naturalized citizens who were voting at the polls. In the Fourth Senatorial District evidence was produced tending to show that the Police had threatened and intimidated voters to cast their tickets for some of the candidates.

Two Inspectors of Election in one of the election districts in the Fourth Assembly District swore that at the end of the polling they had counted 235 tickets, 125 for Charles Reilly, 108 for James Ryan, and 2 scattering; these were taken to the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house, the Inspectors making their proper report to the Supervisors. They afterward went back to the station-house, and saw that the returns had been changed, Reilly's votes being altered to 176.

Other important testimony was given in reference to the acts of Police Commissioner Oliver Charlick. This particular case the Citizens' Committee have in charge. A communication was also received from the Fourth Assembly District, stating that John J. Blair had been expelled from the General Committee for opposing James Ryan, the Tammany candidate for Assembly in that district. The committee then adjourned.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

CANAL STEAM TRANSPORTATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your columns of this morning there is a report of the arrival of the canal steamer City of New-York, and of her trip. She left Buffalo on the morning of Oct. 29, and arrived here on the morning of Nov. 6, making her actual time eight days.

She is built for a superior steamer, and was run under the $100,000 Bounty act of the State; hence it is highly proper that she should be compared as to time and economy with a superior horse-boat, and not with the miscellaneous average of 2,000 horse-boats. A superior horse-boat can make the trip from Buffalo to New-York in nine days, and the round trip in eighteen to twenty days, when, if we give the City of New-York two days in port—less than the average time—and the same time of eight days back, she takes eighteen days to the round trip.

The City of New-York brought

7,000 bushels, or 210 tons of Wheat, at 13 cents per bushel, making		$910 00
Her reported cost for 7 days was, $109 62 as her net time, to which we should add one day for actual time, or $15 66, making total expenses	$125 28	
We deduct toll on canal	217 35	
Making total deductions		342 63
Leaving net freight money		$567 37

To the horse-boat we give a similar statement, and she brings

8,325 bushels, or 250 tons of Wheat, at 13 cents		$1,082 25
Captain and helmsman, both, per month	$100 00	
One deck-hand, per month	30 00	
Two drivers, both, per month	30 00	
One cook, per month	15 00	
Total cost per month	$175 00	
Total cost for 9 days	52 50	
Cost of boat per day—same as given to the City of New-York—$2	18 00	
Cost of two teams 9 days each, at $1 per day	18 00	
Towage from Troy, average	30 00	
Making cost per trip		$118 50
Deduct toll on canal		258 75
Making total deductions		$377 25
Which from total receipts of		1,082 25
Leaves as net freight money		$705 00
Deduct City of New-York net money		567 37
Horse excess per trip		$137 63

Superior horse-boats make the round trip in eighteen to twenty days and down trip in nine days. Hence this steamer only gains one or two days actual time, and loses $137 63 net freight money, or over twenty-four per cent. of her net money.

But the horse-boat carries forty tons more than the steamer, hence she must make six trips to carry the horse-boat's five cargoes, and must make them in same time, and each round trip from Buffalo to New-York, and return at only five-sixths the horse-boat's cost per round trip. As the City of New-York under the Bounty act and Canal Board regulations, has the privilege of right of way and priority at locks over horse-boats, and has her actual time lessened by the deduction of all detentions, and by ten hours allowed by the Board of Commissioners for lockages to give her the least possible net time, while the total time of the horse-boat is always taken, the only proper business comparison is by their actual or total times.

But it should be borne in mind that neither of these estimates of down trip and one-way profits, or actual net money receipts, constitute any proper estimate of the cost of transportation per ton per mile, because detentions at the termini and on the way and cost of up trips, repairs, and shrinkages, with insurance, &c., must all be deducted ere a proper business rate can be given; hence the percentage rate given is only partial or sensational.

The success of steam should be based upon its merits in a business point of view, and upon the performances of round trips, or of the season, or otherwise the first-class horse-boat only should be compared with the first-class steamer. This is simply justice to the hard-working horse. FAIR PLAY.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 7, 1873.

A NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After about three weeks' neglect, causing no end of grumbling at the terribly dusty condition of our street, (Twenty-fourth street, between Madison and Fourth avenues,) on Wednesday last, the large accumulation, consisting mainly of dried and pulverized manure, was swept up into heaps; but the cartmen did not follow the sweepers, consequently the dust-heaps were speedily again distributed over the surface of the street, and the rain and traffic has to-day converted them into a disgusting mud, soon to be again dried, pulverized, and raised into the air by the wind; offending eyes, ears, nose, and mouth, and penetrating every house. The neglect may just possibly be accidental, and we fondly hope this polite reminder will save us a repetition of this plague of dust; and such dust, faugh!

HOUSEOWNER.

THE DETECTIVES' TRIAL.

COLLAPSE OF THE CASE.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND COUNSEL WITHDRAW—PROBABLE CONCLUSION OF THE TRIAL TO-DAY.

The trial of Capt. Irving and Detective Farley on charges preferred by the Bank of England, that on arresting George Macdonnell they received from him, and refused to surrender, part of the proceeds of the Bank of England forgeries, was resumed yesterday morning. Hon. Edwards Pierrepont appeared for the Bank of England, while Ex-Mayor Hall defended the accused.

Deputy Sheriff Curry was called and examined; Went down the bay with Deputy Sheriff Jarvis; went on board the Thuringia from the Police-boat; asked Capt. Irving where Mr. Jarvis was; Capt. Irving replied that he would give the Police Sergeant —— for letting witness come on board; asked Health Officer Mosher why he had not allowed Mr. Jarvis to come on board; Dr. Mosher said he knew his own business. Capt. Irving said, when he was leaving the Thuringia, that Macdonnell said that he would come to Quarantine to see Dr. Mosher in a week. On cross-examination, Curry said he had no feeling against either Farley or Irving. It was while on the Thuringia that Capt. Irving said Macdonnell was as clean as a whistle. The case for the prosecution here rested, as far as regarded the examination of witnesses.

Mr. Pierrepont announced the closing of the prosecution, and began his argument in favor of the admission in evidence of Macdonnell's statement, the telegrams, and the letter addressed "Friend Phil." He reviewed at length the opinion of Corporation Counsel E. Delafield Smith, contending the inadmissibility of the documents, and claimed that they were admissible and fair evidence. He also asserted and argued that Macdonnell's statement was sworn to according to the English form.

In reply, Mr. Hall said that, so far as the opinion of Corporation Counsel Smith was concerned, he did not value it too highly, as it omitted all mention of the important point regarding Macdonnell's statement. So long as Farley and Irving were not present when Macdonnell made and swore to the statement, and had no opportunity for cross-examination, the statement could not be taken as evidence.

Commissioner Gardner then said the board decided not to admit the statement as evidence. It was at once apparent to every one in the court-room that this decision virtually discharged the accused, as the entire case for the Bank of England was built up from the letters and telegrams.

Judge Pierrepont rose and said that in that event nothing remained for him to do but to close the case. The Bank of England, a great corporation, had regarded this matter as their duty, a high courtesy due by them to the great City of New-York. It was their instructions that the evidence, letters, and letter-book of Macdonnell should be submitted in evidence by counsel, and the facts placed before the Board of Police for their consideration. This duty having been accomplished, or endeavored to have been accomplished, their connection with the case ended. In reference to the evidence for the defense, they would not, by cross-examination or objections, seek to keep out any of the evidence, no matter how irregular.

Ex-Mayor Hall said this sudden withdrawal of the counsel for the prosecution placed the defense in a very ambiguous position. He begged Mr. Pierrepont to remain in the case.

Mr. Pierrepont declined to do so.

Commissioner Gardner requested Mr. Pierrepont, as his duty for the Bank of England had ceased, to remain in the case as counsel for the Bank of England.

On consultation with Mr. Da Costa, Mr. Pierrepont said that consistently with his character as counsel for the Bank of England he could not do so, and both he and Mr. Da Costa then left the court-room, Mr. Da Costa first handing Police Commissioner Gardner the following letter from the Solicitor of the Bank of England.

No. 5 BANK BUILDINGS, LONDON, (E. C.) 25th October, 1873.

DEAR SIRS: We have to-day received your telegram. The Bank of England, as you are aware, have, upon information received from Macdonnell, corroborated as it is, felt it their duty to bring before the proper authorities of the City of New-York the information and papers affecting the conduct of two of the principal detective officers of that City.

The Governors of the bank have acted solely from a sense of public duty. They have done for the authorities of the City of New-York that which they expect that City would equally have done for the English Government or authorities of the City of London under similar circumstances. It would certainly appear that property had been withheld by Irving and Farley, or one of them, and evidence of the guilt of the parties had been allowed to be destroyed which would probably have proved the guilt of Macdonnell, and, at all events, have materially reduced the enormous expense and delay occasioned in New-York.

You are so fully in possession of all the facts that it appears to us unnecessary to say more on the subject. We would only add that the Governors of the bank entirely rely upon justice being done by the authorities of New-York, and will be glad to hear from you the result.

We are, dear Sirs, yours faithfully, FRESHFIELDS.

Messrs. BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA.

Mr. Hall said that he would prefer some counsel would be employed by the board to cross-examine the witnesses he would call for the defense.

Commissioner Gardner then procured the services of Col. Hastings, counsel for the Board of Health.

Dr. Mosher, sworn, said that he did not recollect Curry, and Curry certainly never used such language on the Thuringia as he said he did. Capt. Irving never said, "I will come and see you in a week." The statement of Judson Jarvis was quite untrue.

Inspector McDermott said that on the second or third evening after the arrest of Macdonnell, Judson Jarvis came to the Central Office and served Farley with an attachment. Farley asked what it meant. Jarvis said it was a mere matter of form, the conversation between Jarvis and Farley was of a perfectly friendly character, and Jarvis did not complain that Farley had prevented him from boarding the Thuringia.

Mr. Hall then offered in evidence the depositions of Joachim Myers and William Thyme, Captain and purser of the Thuringia, taken de bene esse before Chief Clerk Hawley. They corroborated the statement of Story, the Custom-house officer, that he and Farley asked the Captain and purser for the passenger list, and that the Captain pointed out Macdonnell to Farley. The passenger list, having on it the name Frederick Macdonnell, and underlined by Farley, was next taken in evidence.

Detective James Bennett was next sworn, and testified that he saw Macdonnell's cane in Detective Farley's possession at head-quarters. There was no attempt on Farley's part to conceal it, and it was generally understood that he merely held it in trust. Detective Patrick Keenan gave similar testimony to that of Detective Bennett.

Detective Philip Farley was next called. He testified that with Officer McDougall he arrested Macdonnell for forgery in March, 1871. From the date of Macdonnell's acquittal on that charge until he arrested him again on the Thuringia, he never saw Macdonnell, and had no communication whatever with him. He described the receipt of the telegram from Inspector Bailey, at London, concerning Macdonnell's sailing on the Thuringia, and he and Capt. Irving called the next day on Messrs. Seward and Da Costa, when Mr. Seward said he had made all the necessary arrangements, and had employed Pinkerton's private detective agency to effect the arrest. Witness complained of unfair treatment, after he had made many arrests for the English Government without any reward, and at great expense to himself; that when a case came up where there was a large reward, it should be given to unauthorized detectives, who were unconnected with the Police Department. He reminded Mr. Seward of an introduction given Farley to him many years ago by James T. Brady, and referred to his record as an officer. Mr. Seward said he did not mean to undervalue the witness' ability or qualifications, and asked if he would act with Pinkerton. Witness refused, saying he had no personal feeling against Pinkerton, but that he would not do business with any outsider. Then saw Mr. Archibald, the British Consul, who said he had not authorized the employment of Pinkerton, and who wrote the complimentary note already in evidence. At Mr. Archibald's suggestion, Messrs. Seward & Da Costa gave the warrant for Macdonnell to Capt. Irving and witness. Witness, Capt. Irving, Judson Jarvis, and Curry went down the bay in the Police-boat. The witness then described the arrest of Macdonnell and contradicted in every particular the evidence of Jarvis and Curry. The searching of Macdonnell was done by Custom-house Inspector Story, Judson Jarvis, and Jarvis' brother, Ridgeway, a professional gambler. Macdonnell's cane was given back to Macdonnell by Jarvis, and Macdonnell gave it to witness in Jarvis' presence. [A receipt for the cane given Farley by Sergt. Webb, of the London Police, was admitted in evidence.] The witness after the arrest made various inquiries in the City at the request of Mr. Seward, respecting one of the Bidwells who was expected to arrive here under the name of Brownell. [The witness' diary containing proof of the latter statement was offered in evidence.] The witness never received a dollar from Macdonnell or any other thief.

Capt. Irving was next called and gave similar testimony, contradicting Jarvis and Curry, and denying in the most positive manner ever having received any property belonging to Macdonnell or the Bank of England.

As Col. Hastings desired to read the previous testimony before cross-examining Irving and Farley, the trial was then adjourned till to-day at 10 o'clock A. M.

SUIT AGAINST DANIEL DREW.

An application was made to Judge [illegible] yesterday for an order compelling Daniel Drew to apply $30,000 said to be held by him, belonging to Mrs. Everett, to a judgment for [illegible], claimed to have been obtained against the latter by Tiffany & Co. for jewelry. The Judge refused the order asked for, but granted an order restraining Mr. Drew from paying over the money to Mrs. Everett until the further order of the court.

THE TRUE STANDARD OF VALUE.

HOW SHALL WE RECOVER IT?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the unpublished papers of the late lamented Chief Justice Chase is a memorandum of an "opinion," in which occurs a passage setting forth the requisites of a true standard of value, which, for luminous simplicity and clean-cut precision of statement, rivals the best of the definitions of the most famous political economists:

"The power to coin money is the power to establish a standard of value by which all other values may be conveniently measured. The necessity of such a standard is universally acknowledged. Without it the transactions of society would become impossible.

Now, all measures, whether of extent, or weight, or value, must have certain proportions of that which they are intended to measure. The unit of extent must have certain definite length; the unit of weight certain definite gravity; and the unit of value certain definite value. These units, multiplied or subdivided, supply the standards by which all measures are properly made.

The selection, therefore, by the common consent of all nations, of gold and silver as the standard of value, was natural, or, more correctly speaking, inevitable. For whatever definitions of value political economists may have given, they all agree that gold and silver have more value in proportion to weight and size, and are, in general, less subject to loss by wear or abrasion, than any other material capable of easy subdivision and impression; that their value changes less and by slower degrees through considerable periods of time than that of any other substance which could be used for the same purpose. And these are the qualities indispensable to the convenient use of the standard required."

And again in the same paper he adds:

"The distinction between real money and paper called money is recognized in the legal-tender notes themselves. Each of these notes is a promise to *pay* money—that is dollars."

Those who are familiar with the causes which made it a matter of absolute necessity for the Government to give forced currency to the Treasury-note issues by declaring them a legal tender, and of the views of Mr. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, are fully aware that he considered the exercise of the right as a war measure, only constitutional in that it was a part of the inherent right of the Government to self-defense, and it will, perhaps, be conceded that the legal-tender quality has since been sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, because that which grew out of the necessity may properly be held to be a part of the necessity itself.

This question is not now matter of discussion, and it is only referred to because the Government and both Houses of Congress have on repeated occasions declared not only their belief in gold and silver as the only standard of value, but have "solemnly pledged the faith of the United States to make provision, at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin," thereby engaging to restore that standard as the measure of value in all legal transactions.

The duty of Congress under this promise is therefore clear and imperative, if the present be a "practicable period" to at once set about such restoration.

Whatever other plans of finance may come before Congress, there seems to be no need to doubt that this purpose, the redemption of the United States notes in coin, will be its chief measure. And it is equally clear that it can only be brought about in one of two ways: *First*, by the accumulation of coin by the Treasury—until it shall have a sufficient sum to undertake the redemption of the whole of its issue simultaneously—by the holding of a permanent large reserve. This was the early theory of the Treasury Department, and has had numerous supporters, especially among foreigners, who have never ceased to wonder that the United States Government should have so long continued the process of paying off the "time" indebtedness in the reduction of the general debt, while it had a demand debt presently due. But the events of this panic, both at home and abroad, are a sufficient answer to this form of reasoning. It is only necessary to consider what our present position would be if even one-third of the six hundred millions dollars of United States debt paid off since the war were now on the market on either side of the water in uncertain hands. Our Government securities would not as now have in great measure escaped the enormous decline noticed in all other values; but that decline would have weakened the faith of the holders of the national bank notes in their security, and a general depreciation of these note issues have taken place, and if the laboring classes, whose funds are in the savings banks, and to great extent secured in the same manner, had by such decline of the United States securities taken the alarm, a *currency panic* might have added its horrors, compared with which all that has yet been suffered are light and inconsiderable, and brought the whole country to bankruptcy and ruin. When it is remembered that the 150 savings banks of the State of New-York held on the 1st January, 1873, from 822,642 depositors the sum of $285,286,621, while on the 28th February, 1873, the whole sum invested as capital in the 289 national banks in the State of New-York and the 71 State banks amounted to $134,614,121—less than one-half of that amount—and when it is considered that the whole banking system and the larger part of the savings of the people directly depend on Government bonds, surely it cannot but be a source of general comfort to feel that the permanent and secure holding which the reduction of the debt of the Government now affords is a sure anchor of safety.

It has again been objected to this policy that it caused a loss of the precious metals which it may be extremely difficult to recover, but to this it must be answered that when the country by its representatives arrested the contraction policy of Mr. Secretary McCulloch, it left the Government no alternative. It has been forced to pay off a part of its indebtedness, or else to accumulate a large amount of coin in the Treasury without any application whatever. For surely it is idle to suppose that with a circulating medium for many years past in excess of the wants of the country, and a continued balance of trade against the country, the Treasury could have maintained its notes on a par with coin.

Disposing thus of the power of the Treasury to carry out the promise of the Government in the past, it is worth while to examine the same proposed plan for the Treasury now to accumulate coin with a view to resumption. Let it not be overlooked that resumption by the Treasury is *legal* resumption, the engagement of the Government that it will now and henceforth maintain the convertibility of its notes at par. This is claimed to be the meaning of the promise of "redemption," though it is a straining of the meaning of the word, and not probably the intent of the pledge—which meant payment and cancellation and not reissue. Very few persons were then aware of the advantage which the greenbacks have since shown over national bank notes in their more perfect homogeneity. In what period of time could the Treasury accumulate sufficient coin to safely undertake redemption? It is clear that it must depend upon its own receipts of coin. It has now about fifty millions of coin at its disposal. It will probably receive during the year 1874, with due allowance for the falling off of imports, 150 millions more—in all 200 millions. The interest on the debt amounts to about 100 millions. Receiving then 150 millions, and paying out 100 millions, it could no doubt hold 100 millions the 1st of January, 1875. Will any one say that this is a sufficient sum with which the Treasury may undertake the constant convertibility of 350 millions of legal tenders? What, too, will be the price of gold under this process, and of what avail the coin now on the way to us, and still to come, or our own production? The very process of absorption from Customs will keep the price above its natural value, and the certainty that the turning of the balance of trade against us would at some day cause a run for coin directly on the Treasury, and indirectly by call at banks for legal tenders, will bolster up the very gold speculation from which we have suffered so much.

The plans for issue of new gold bonds as basis for new gold certificates in large and small amounts do not provide for a "redemption" of legal-tender notes, but only create a new currency, and do not take one single step toward such redemption. Such plans avoid the issue but do not meet it. They are everything but resumption.

Second—The only other practical plan is that of a gradual withdrawal of greenbacks as gold appears to take their place. Such withdrawal would be "redemption" to the precise extent to which it was carried out, and if the circulating medium be not now in excess, as the continued decline in prices tends to prove, the coin would of necessity come out into circulation—not immediately passing from hand to hand, but taking the place of greenbacks in the savings banks and in the bank reserves. It is not to be denied that there is not a bank in the country that would not take its part in this exchange. Objections to this plan have been frequently made, but time has shown that they are not valid. The fear that our bonds would be returned here to be converted into coin, and the coin be drawn back to England, has been shown to be unreasonable. The sufferers by the crisis in England are not of the class who hold our best securities. The wild speculators of the London Exchange may not fare better than the combination schemers of Wall street, and fall like reeds, but the great reserved capital of the country is untouched by the storm. And though the manufacturer may find that his remittances come slowly from his American customer, and that not only the payments from this side are slow, but orders largely reduced, yet the importer of grain and produce will still have an eager demand awaiting his large and increasing receipts of the necessities of life. Do what the Bank of England may, she cannot materially check the export of specie to the United States. She may strengthen herself at the expense of other nations, or at the expense of her own merchants, who are not any more free from the fault of overtrading than ourselves, but she cannot affect our condition. The balance of trade is in our favor, and must be paid for with some of the coin which we have been shipping to her with such lavish hand. Between the 1st of January and the 1st of November we have exported over forty millions of specie this year, and we have as yet only gotten back about fifteen millions of this sum. The opportunity is now ours if we choose to seize it. The centre of trade for American transactions with Europe can be not only temporarily but permanently held in this country if we are wise. It is already here if we do not let it again slip from us.

Europe takes from us articles of prime necessity. Her population must be fed. There is no such power of contraction of consumption as there is in this country. Witness 1857; when the New-Orleans sugar crop failed in this country the consumption fell off under the advanced price, from twenty-five to thirty per cent. In the same year, though one of widespread distress in England, the entire consumption only fell off from two to two and one-half per cent., about one week's consumption, under equally high prices. And if the great consuming class cannot cut off their consumption of sugars, so nicely is production and consumption balanced in overcrowded and ill-fed Europe, is it to be supposed that it will go short of bread?

Let us only stand still. Let us make a place in the circulating medium for the coin arriving so soon as it reach par, which will be in a very short period, and while our exports go forward as they best may under the difficulties which a transfer of the *point of exchange* always causes, let us see to it that no stimulus be given by easy money to more than necessary importation.

Let us take courage from the history of the past year. Since the 1st January we have diminished our imports of merchandise by the sum of $34,390,434, and have, in the same period, increased our exports by the sum of $55,819,490—in all, a gain of $90,209,924. By the close of the year we shall have increased this gain to $100,000,000, and we are drawing specie besides.

It depends on ourselves to continue this course; and it can only be done by holding our circulating medium at its present point, and gradually strengthening it by the withdrawal of paper and the introduction of coin when gold shall float at par. Money remaining dear, we can keep the coin we have, and with our annual productions in addition, may in a short period permanently establish our currency on a sound basis.

By no other plan except by direct contraction, which would be cruel because unnecessary, can the advantages now open to us be secured. So only may we *now* recover permanently, as a country, the true standard of value.

KNICKERBOCKER.

THE METHODIST PREACHERS.

The Methodist preachers met yesterday morning, Brother Merwin presiding. After the usual religious exercises, the discussion of the question, "What can we do to promote the work of God in these two cities?" was continued. Mr. W. K. Peyton, being invited, addressed the meeting on this subject, and was followed by Brother Williams. He said that one of the most powerful agents for the promotion of Methodism was the press, religious and secular, and especially the latter. Most of the readers of the religious papers were those who had been converted, but the readers of the secular press were the ones they wished to evangelize. He said, therefore, they ought to endeavor to fill the columns of the secular press with religious matter.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

A suit has been commenced in the United States District Court against Frank Leslie to recover $160, balance of duty on paper imported by him.... Suits have been commenced against Lawrence & Cohen, J. J. Levy, and A. Dougherty to recover penalties for improperly affixing internal revenue stamps to packages of playing cards. It is charged that the stamps were so affixed that they could not be destroyed when the packages were opened....Deputy Marshals Crowley and Bernhand seized, on Saturday night, a large illicit distillery at the foot of West Thirty-eighth street. A quantity of "mash" and molasses was taken. The owner of the distillery is unknown.... The suit of Gazaway Lamar against Charles A. Dana to recover damages for alleged illegal imprisonment when the defendant was Assistant Secretary of War under President Lincoln, will be tried in the United States Circuit to-day, before Judge Nathaniel Shipman....Geo. F. Dunning, who was recently sentenced by Judge Benedict to two years' imprisonment at hard labor for obtaining money from the Sub-Treasury by means of forged and fraudulent vouchers, has been pardoned by the President at the request of the President of the Mint at Philadelphia.

THE OVERDUE STEAM-SHIPS.

The agents of the Inman Line in this City, yesterday, received a telegram from Liverpool, stating that the steamer Kenilworth spoke the City of Richmond on Nov. 4, in latitude 48°, longitude 30°, with her engines in a disabled condition. All were well on board. From this it is safe to surmise that her arrival may be expected in Queenstown to-day or to-morrow. No further tidings of the Anchor Line steam-ship Ismailia have been received by the agents of the line in this City.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1000 West. Union.... 48½	100 Rock Island...... 86
700 do.......... 48⅝	500 Lake Shore...... 62½
1400 do.......... 48½	200 do.......... 62⅝
800 do.......... 48¾	800 do.......... 62¾
800 do.......... 48½	300 do.......... 62⅝
500 do.......c. 48⅝	500 do.......c. 62½
100 do.......b4. 48⅝	100 do.......... 62½
300 do.......... 48⅝	200 do.......... 62⅝
500 do.......... 48½	900 do.......... 62¼
100 do.......s3. 48½	300 do.......... 62⅛
500 Pacific Mail.... 28	100 do.......c. 62⅛
100 do.......c. 28	300 do.......... 62¼
100 do.......... 28⅛	100 do.......s3. 62¼
200 do.......... 28	100 do.......b3. 62⅝
300 Erie Railway.... 38⅜	100 C., C. & I. C..... 17¼
100 do.......s3. 38⅜	500 North-western.... 35¼
400 Un. Pacific...... 16⅛	500 do.......... 35½
400 do.......... 16¼	100 do.......... 35⅝
900 do.......... 16⅛	500 St. Paul....... 23¼
1600 N. Y. C. & Hud.. 80¼	100 do.......c. 23¼
900 do.......... 80⅜	100 do.......... 23⅛
500 do.......c. 80⅜	400 Tol. & Wab..... 36⅝
1800 do.......... 80½	100 do.......... 36½
1000 do.......... 80⅜	100 do.......... 36¼
400 do.......c. 80⅜	200 Ohio & Miss..... 22½
700 do.......... 80¼	100 do.......c. 22½
10 do.......... 80⅝	300 do.......c. 22⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$7,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.......b. c.105½	$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new......110⅜
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.......b. c.107	1,500 U.S.5-20C.,'67.111½
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.......small.106½	4,000 do......s3.111⅝
	500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.......small.107

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6, old... 63⅜	200 Chi. & N. W.b. c. 35½
1,000 do......... 63½	100 do.......c. 35½
5,000 do......b.c. 62⅝	100 do.......... 35¾
10,000 Tenn.6s,n.b.c. 62½	100 do.......c. 35½
5,000 Mo. 6s....b. c. 85½	300 do.......... 35½
2,000 C.,Bur.& Q.8s, b. c. c......103	200 C. & R. I..b. c. c. 86½
10,000 U. P. R.R. 1st. 89	100 do.......c. 86⅝
2,000 do......... 89½	200 N. Y. C. & H.b. c. 80⅜
1,000 do......b.c. 89	100 do.......... 80½
2,000 U. P. 7's L. G.. 57½	100 do.......... 80⅝
30,000 U. P. 10s, Inc. 41	600 do.......... 80¾
1,000 Al. & T.H.Inc. 70	300 do.......... 80⅝
4,000 C. & N.W. 1st. 90	100 do.......... 80½
3,000 C., R.I.& P.7s. 97½	600 do......s3. 80⅜
2,000 do......... 97⅜	300 do.......c. 80½
2,000 Morris & E.1st 99	400 do.......... 80⅝
1,000 St.L.&I.M.1st. 85	900 do.......... 80½
2,000 Mil.&St.P.1st, LaC. Div.... 81	100 do.......c. 80½
2,000 M.&S.P.8s 1st.100	100 do.......... 80⅝
4,000 C.,C.&I.C.1st. 73	500 do.......... 80¼
13,000 Chi.&Alt.Inc. 90¼	600 do.......... 80⅛
3,000 Cen.P.G'd.bds. 82	800 do.......... 80
1,000 Tol.,Peo.& W., Bur. Div.... 74	1700 do.......... 80
1,000 Wn.U.Tel.7's.. 85	100 do.......c. 80
1,500 do......... 85½	200 do......s3. 80
2,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d. 92	300 do.......... 80
10,000 Tol. & W. 1st St. Louis Div.. 77	900 do.......... 79⅞
100 Consol. Coal.... 39½	100 do.......c. 79⅞
100 do.....b. c. 39¾	500 do.......... 80
6 Bk.of Commerce.105	100 do.......... 79⅞
30 do........107	200 do.......... 80
150 do.....b. c.110	100 Panama.....b. c. 81
60 Am. Ex. Bank....100	100 N. J. Cen.....b. c. 85
55 Cen. Nat. Bank.. 60	70 do.......... 86
20 Union Bank......125	100 L. S. & M.So.b. c. 62⅜
66 Del.& H.Ca'l.b. c.103½	100 do.......c. 62⅜
10 U. S. Express.... 50	200 do.......... 62½
10 American Ex.b. c. 47	600 do.......... 62⅝
200 P. M. S.S.Co..b. c. 29	400 do.......... 62¼
100 do......... 28¾	100 do......s3. 62¼
100 do.......c. 28½	600 do.......... 62⅛
10 do......... 29	800 do.......... 62
100 do......s3. 28½	100 do.......... 62⅛
100 Erie R..b. c. s60. 37	29 Cl.& P.Guar.b. c. 73
100 do......... 38⅜	600 U. Pac...b. c. s3. 16¼
200 Harlem......b. c.103	100 do.......... 16⅜
50 do.........103¼	1300 do.......... 16¼
400 Tol. & W....b. c. 36½	200 do.......c. 16⅛
200 do.......c. 36½	30 do.......... 16¼
100 do.......c. 36⅝	100 do.......... 16
200 do......... 36⅛	200 C.& N.W.Pf..b. c. 55
100 West. U. Tel.b. c. 48¼	100 do.......... 55¼
100 do.......c. 48⅜	100 do......b30. 55½
300 do......... 48⅝	100 Mil. & St. P.b. c. 23½
700 do......... 48½	100 do.......c. 23¼
1100 do......... 48⅝	100 do.......... 23¼
100 do.......c. 48⅝	100 do.......... 23¼
500 do......s3. 48⅝	200 do.......c. 23
800 do......... 48½	100 do.......... 23⅛
100 do......... 48⅝	50 Del., L. & W.b. c. 83
800 do......... 48⅝	200 do.......... 83⅜
10 do......... 49	20 Mor. & Essex.b. c. 84
100 do......... 48½	35 N. Y., N. H. & H..115
100 do......... 48½	30 do..........114½
200 do......... 48⅝	50 do..........114
100 do......s3. 48½	200 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 22½
700 do......... 48⅛	200 do......b3. 22⅞
100 do......s3. 48	100 do.......... 22⅝
1400 do......... 48	100 do.......... 22½
200 do......... 48⅛	100 do.......... 22½
	100 do.......c. 22½
	100 do.......... 22⅜
	100 do.......... 22½
	100 do.......... 22⅜
	100 C.,C.&I.C.b.c.s3. 17¼
	100 do......b2. 17¼
	100 do.......... 17½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$4,000 U. S. 6s R.,'81, 2¼......111	$1,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'64.107
9,000 U.S.5-20C.,'62.106	500 do......2¼.107⅜
6,000 do......2¼.106	1,000 do..........107½
9,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65......2¼.107	26,400 U.S.5-20R.'67, 2¼..........110
5,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65, 2¼..........107¾	8,000 U.S.5-20C.'67.111½
550 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N..small.109½	4,000 do......b. c.111⅜
500 do.........110¼	5,000 do......2¼.111⅜
4,500 do......c.110⅜	2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68......b. c.111½
2,500 do......2¼.110⅜	7,000 U. S. 5 C., '81, b. c. c..........106¾
800 do.bc.sm'l.109½	13,000 do..........106¾
	7,000 US.Cur.6s,2¼.109¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200 Western Union.c. 48¼	100 Tol. & Wab...... 36½
100 do......... 48¼	200 Lake Shore...... 62¼
400 do......... 48¼	400 do.......c. 62¼
100 do......b3. 48⅝	200 do.......... 62⅜
200 do......... 48⅝	100 do.......... 62⅛
100 do......... 48⅝	200 do.......... 62⅝
100 do.......c. 48½	150 do.......... 62⅝
500 do......... 48⅜	100 do.......... 62½
200 do......... 48⅜	200 do.......... 62⅛
400 do......... 48½	100 St. Paul....... 23⅜
100 Pacific Mail.... 28⅜	100 St. Paul Pref.... 44¾
100 do......... 28½	200 Union Pacific.... 16¼
100 do......... 28⅝	100 do......b3. 16⅜
100 do......... 28½	100 do.......... 16⅜
200 Panama......... 81½	100 do......b30. 16½
600 N. Y. C. & Hud.. 80½	100 do.......... 16⅛
100 do......s3 80⅜	100 North-western.... 35½
500 do......... 80½	100 do......s3. 35½
300 do.......c. 80½	100 do.......... 35¾
100 do......... 80½	100 Rock Island...s3. 87
300 do......... 80½	100 do.......... 87⅜
100 do......... 80½	100 do.......... 87¾
100 do......b3. 80⅝	100 Ohio & Miss.b10. 22⅞
100 do......s3. 80⅜	200 do.......... 22⅞
100 do......... 80⅜	100 do.......... 23
100 do......... 80⅜	100 C., C. & I. C..... 17¼
300 do......... 80⅜	100 do.......... 17
100 do......s3. 80⅜	100 do.......... 17½
100 do......... 80½	100 do.......... 17¼
100 do......... 80¼	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$7,000 Tenn. 6s, old, b. c.......... 63	1500 Erie R.b. c..s30. 38¼
1,000 Mo. St. 6s..b. c. 85½	400 do.......... 39
8,000 Union Pac. 1st. 89½	100 do.......... 38½
1,000 do......... 89¾	100 do.......... 38¼
3,000 Un.Pac.7s, L. G. 58¾	100 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 62¾
2,000 Un.Pac.10s,Inc. 41	100 do.......... 62⅝
2,000 St.L.&I.M. 1st. 85	100 do.......... 62¾
5,000 Mor. & Es. 1st. 99½	100 do......b3. 62⅜
4,000 Long Dock Bds. 90½	200 do.......... 62¼
1,000 Ohio & M. C. B. 83	1200 do.......... 62½
5,000 C. & R. & P. 7s. 97	500 do......b60. 64
2,000 do......... 97¼	100 do.......... 62⅝
15 Del. & Hud...b. c.104	300 do.......... 62¼
100 Canton Company. 55	500 do.......... 62½
30 Amer. Ex.....b c. 49	10 Clev. & Pitts. G'd 72
200 Adams Express.. 80	50 do.......... 72¾
400 Pac. Mail.b. c.b3. 29	100 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 35¼
300 do......... 29	27 do.......... 36
85 do......... 29¼	1400 Union Pac..b. c. 16½
10 Harlem Railroad.104	400 do.......... 16⅜
10 Mich. Cen. R..b.c. 66½	25 N. J. Cen....... 86
600 West. Union.b. c. 48⅝	100 do......b. c. 86
900 do......... 48¾	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf., b. c.........c. 55
200 do......... 48⅞	100 do.......... 55¼
300 do......b3. 49	100 do......b3. 55
100 do......... 49	5 Chi. & R. I. R..... 88
100 do......... 48⅞	200 do......b. c. 88½
500 do......... 49	100 do......s3. 88
300 do......... 49⅛	100 do.......... 87½
300 do......... 49	100 Mil. & St. P.b. c.c. 23⅞
500 do......... 48⅞	300 do.......... 23¾
500 do......... 48¾	200 do.......... 23½
600 do......... 48⅝	200 Tol. & Wab. & W. b. c.......... 36½
500 do......... 48½	200 do.......... 36⅝
300 do......... 48⅜	100 do.......... 36½
100 do......... 48½	15 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. G'd......b. c. 92
700 N. Y. C. & H. R.b c. 80¾	25 Del., Lack & W'n b. c.......... 83½
200 do......b3. 80¾	10 do.......... 83¾
100 do......s3. 80¾	30 N. Y., N. H. & H. b. c..........114½
100 do.......c. 80⅞	200 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 23⅛
500 do......... 80¾	300 do.......... 23¼
400 do......... 80⅝	100 do......b30. 23½
100 do......b3. 80⅝	100 do.......... 23
1300 do......... 80½	200 do.......... 22⅞
400 do......... 80⅜	100 do.......... 22¾
600 do......... 80¼	200 C., C., & I. C.b. c. 17⅜
200 do......s3. 80⅛	
400 do......s3. 80¼	
300 do......... 80⅜	
80 C., C., C. & I..b. c. 65	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

300 West. Union...... 48½	100 Union Pacific.... 16¼
600 do......... 48⅜	500 Erie Railway.s30. 37⅜
400 do......... 48½	300 do.......... 38½
20 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 63	100 do......s60. 37½
20 U. S. Express..... 51½	100 Erie Pref....... 60
100 Pac. Mail........ 28⅝	100 Lake Shore...... 62⅝
135 Harlem.........103½	900 do.......... 62½
200 do.........103	100 do......s3. 62⅜
500 N. Y. C. & Hud... 80⅜	700 do.......... 62⅜
100 do......s3. 80⅜	100 Boston, H. & E... 1¼
400 do......... 80¼	100 Rock Island...... 87¼
100 do......b3. 80¼	100 do......b30. 87¾
100 do......s3. 80⅛	100 St. Paul.......c. 23½
600 do......s3. 80	200 St. Paul Pref.b60. 46½
100 do......... 80⅛	200 Del., Lack & W.. 83½
100 do......... 80¼	100 do......b3. 83⅝
400 do......... 80⅜	400 Ohio & Miss...... 22¾
900 do......... 80¼	100 C., C., & I. C...... 17⅜

MONDAY, Nov. 10—P. M.

There is a prevailing sense of improvement on the Street to-day, as well in respect to the Foreign Money markets as to our own Stock Exchange. The impression is that the shipments of Gold this way, which have so disturbed London, are nearly over, although our 60 days' rate of Exchange on London continues comparatively weak, on the better demand to-day, owing to a pressure of Bills drawn against Cotton. A leading house was a seller to-day at 96@95⅞ ₱ cent.—or, by the old reckoning, 105½@105⅝ ₱ cent. On the other hand, the sight rates are firmer, and so well up as to forbid the further importation of Gold to profit as a mere Exchange operation. Sales at 98¾@99 ₱ cent.

There is no further advance in the rate of interest by the Bank of England, and the latest (evening) dispatches from London quote a better outlook in Money affairs, and an improved Cotton market at Liverpool. The American Funds come firmer, and Erie Stock higher than on Saturday. The earlier dispatches reported exceptional higher rates for Money on the London Exchange, with some failures among the speculators.

The sales of Gold to-day were comparatively steady between 107⅜@107⅝ ₱ cent. The Gold Room is free from excitement, the speculation either way being dull.

On the Share list at the Stock Exchange the prices opened better than they left off on Saturday, and were, for most of the day, quite steady at the improvement. The buyers operate with continued caution, but, apparently, with a little more confidence, because of the easier Bank movement. A fair amount of business was done at both the Morning and Afternoon Boards of the Exchange. There was a decided improvement in the Railroad Bonds of established credit, including both the Central and Union Pacifics, and the Public Funds left off firm.

Closing Quotations—Nov. 10.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	106½	106¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	108	108
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	111½	111½
American Gold	107½	107½
Bills on London, 60 days	105¾	105½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	79½	80¼
Chicago and Rock Island	86¼	88¼
Pacific Mail	27⅝	28½
St. Paul Common	22⅝	23½
Ohio and Mississippi	22⅜	22¾
Western Union	47⅞	48⅜
Erie	37¾	38½
Union Pacific	16	16¼
Lake Shore	61⅞	62⅜
Toledo and Wabash	36	36⅜
Harlem	102¾	103
North-west	34⅞	35½

The following are the prices at the Exchange Board for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81...111	5-20 coup., n. i., '65..110⅜
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81..112	5-20 reg., '67.........110¼
5-20 reg., '62.........105½	5-20 coup., '67.........111½
5-20 coup., '62.........106	5-20 reg., '68.........110¼
5-20 reg., '64.........107	5-20 coup., '68.........110¾
5-20 coup., '64.........107½	10-40 reg.........105
5-20 reg., '65.........107	10-40 coup.........105¼
5-20 coup., '65.........108	5s coup., '81.........106¾
5-20 reg., n. i., '65....109⅛	6s Currency.........109½

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. C. 6s, '83...... 85	Tol. & W. 1st, Ex.... 88
N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.... 80	T.& W.1st,St.L.Div. 74
Erie 1st Ext....... 95	Gt. West. 2d, '93..... 72½
Erie 2d 7s, '79....... 93	Gal. & Chi., Ex...... 98
Erie 3d 6s, '83...... 91½	Chi., R. I & Pac..... 97
Long Dock Bonds... 90	Mor. & Es. 1st...... 98
Alb. & Susq.1st Bds. 97½	Mor. & Es. 2d....... 95
Alb. & Sus. 2d Bds.. 89	N. J. Cen. 1st, New. 99
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82..105	P., F. W. & Chi. 1st.100
C.,B.&Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st.105½	P., F. W. & Ch. 3d.. 82
M. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d..... 87	C. & P. 4th, S. F.... 81
M. S. & N.I.S.F.7₱c. 95	Chi. & Alt. Inc...... 90
Clev. & Tol. S. F.... 95	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 83⅞
C., P. & A. old bds.. 90	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con. 60
Det., M. & T. Bds... 90	St. L. & I. Mt. 2d.. 70
Buf. & Erie New Bs. 92	M.& St.P. 1st 8s,P.D. 99
Lake Shore Div. Bs.. 82¼	M.&S.P.1st,7 3-10,P.D.80
Pac. 7s, Gd. by Mo.. 92½	M.&S.P.1st,M.L.C.D. 81
Cen. Pac. G. Bds.... 81	M. & St. P. 1st,I.& D. 75
Un. Pac. 1st Bds.... 89¾	C., C. & Ind. 1st..... 73
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s.... 57	C., C. & Ind 2d...... 50
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75..100	T., P. & W., W. D.. 60
C. & N. W. S. F..... 92½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s..... 99
D., L. & W. 7s, conv. 91	Bos., H. & E. 1st.... 20

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS—NOV. 10.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	96	
City 6s, new	101¼	101⅜
Camden and Amboy	119	119½
Pennsylvania Central	*84¾	85
Reading	99¼	99½
Lehigh Valley		54
Catawissa Preferred	*36½	
Philadelphia and Erie	15	15½
Northern Central	21	
Lehigh Navigation	23¾	24
Lehigh Gold Loan		82

*Ex dividend.

It affords us pleasure to report that Messrs. Greenleaf & Norris, of the Stock Exchange, an old house of deserved respectability, who were most unexpectedly thrown into temporary embarrassment by the troubles in September, to-day resumed their payments, in full, with interest from the day of suspension. They have so notified the Stock Exchange, where they will doubtless be restored to their seats in a few days.

The Atlantic and Pacific Company, who now own the old South-western Pacific and lease the Missouri Pacific Roads, have reduced the salaries of General Superintendent, Engineers, Conductors, &c., ten per cent. And the reduction has been cheerfully agreed to—thus saving $25,000 per month to the pay-rolls of the company.

The earnings of the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company (consolidated) during the month of October, 1873, were:

St. Louis Division	$76,466 09
Nashville Division	46,101 70
Total	$122,567 79
Earnings in October, 1872	114,433 35
Increase	$8,134 44

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT., Guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, $1,000,000 CAPITAL. For sale at the office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—Cotton stronger; Middling, 14⅛c.; Low Middling, 13¼c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 8,706 bales; gross, 9,867 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,311 bales; to France, 2,807 bales; to the Continent, 2,076 bales; coastwise, 212 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 2,000 bales; stock, 77,150 bales.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—Cotton—Buyers and sellers apart; price nominal; Middling, 13½c.; Low Middling, 13⅛c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 9 bales; gross, 493 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,343 bales; coastwise, 75 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 7,133 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 10.—Cotton opened strong and higher, but became quiet; Middling, 13⅞c.; Low Middling 13½c.@13⅝c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13⅛c.@13¼c.; net receipts, 4,218 bales; exports coastwise, 2,047 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 36,971 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 10.—Cotton opened firm, but closed easy; Middling, 13⅝c.; Low Middling, 13¼c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 2,196 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,034 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 20,982 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 10.—Cotton—Demand good; Ordinary, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 12¼c.; net receipts, 1,789 bales; exports coastwise, 1,296 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 23,532 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 10.—Cotton easier; Middling, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 8,003 bales; exports coastwise, 171 bales; sales, 1,595 bales; stock, 77,235 bales.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 10.—Cotton very firm; Low Middling, 13 bales; receipts, 3,449 bales; shipments, 3,292 bales; stock, 27,481 bales.

THE NEW POLICE JUSTICES.

The new Board of Police Justices met again yesterday, in the office of the Court of Special Sessions, President Morgan in the chair, with Justice Flammer acting as Secretary. All the new Justices were present. The first business in order was the election of Chief Clerks Assistant Clerks and Interpreters. The following were proposed and unanimously elected: For Chief Clerks, Geo. W. Cooney, John R. Dillon, Geo. Costar, William B. Rockwell, and George W. Cregier; Assistant Clerks, Henry Conklin, Joseph A. Keynon, Abraham Brown, Jos. P. Bronner, Whitfield Van Cott, George S. Sherwood, Leopold Jaroslanski, John D. Linden, John Doran, James Cumming, John B. McKeon, James McCabe, and John B. McGowan; for Interpreters, Moritz Heimerdinger, Victor Heinberger, Victor Prescht, and Philip Schwartz. Justice Otterbourg then proposed the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the salary of each of the Assistant Clerks be and it is hereby fixed at the rate of $2,000 per year, and that the salary of each interpreter be and the same is hereby fixed at the rate of $1,200 per year.

Justice Smith then proposed the following assignments of Chief Clerks, which were adopted: Cooney, Tombs; Rockwell, Second District Police Court; Costar, Third District; Dillon, Fourth District, and Cregier, Fifth District. The following assignments of Assistant Clerks were then proposed by Justice Sherwood: First District, Van Cott, McGowan, and McCabe; Second District, Sherwood, Browner, and Jaroslanski; Third District, Conklin, Brown, and Keynon; Fourth District, Linden and Doran; Fifth District, McKeon and Cumming. Augustus B. Fitch was then proposed as Record Clerk in place of J. T. Tully, removed, but the proposition was laid over, and the meeting adjourned.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Henry Kersteger, of No. 132 Elizabeth street, was run over by a Third avenue car yesterday, and badly injured....Jacob Holz, of No. 54 West street, fell down the hold of the steamer John Garrett, at Pier No. 7 North River, yesterday evening, and was fatally injured....Wm. Waltz, of No. 227 East Twenty-first street, fell dead at the corner of Third avenue and Twentieth street, yesterday....The stable of the Second Avenue Railroad was damaged $50 by fire yesterday....The residence of Hon. S. S. Cox, No. 13 East Twelfth street, was damaged $50 by fire yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 10, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	35	Resin, bbls	100
Bees-wax, pks	12	Skins, bales	47
Cotton, bales	11,161	Leather, sides	14,643
Dried Fruits, pks	112	Beef, pks	1,414
Eggs, bbls	1,568	Cut-meats, pks	1,067
Copper, bbls	14	Lard, tcs	232
Flour, bbls	17,743	Butter, pks	3,695
Meal, bbls	100	Cheese, pks	7,782
Wheat, bushels	121,800	Tallow, pks	191
Corn, bushels	96,265	Grease, pks	200
Oats, bushels	41,494	Stearine, pks	50
Malt, bushels	650	Oil-cake, pks	2,908
Barley, bushels	35,964	Pecans, pks	508
Peas, bushels	1,197	Starch, pks	2,000
Broom-corn, bales	44	Rice, pks	224
Oat-meal, bbls	200	Pea-nuts, bags	82
Flax-seed, bags	15	Tea, pks	140
Beans, bbls	94	Tobacco, hhds	174
Hops, bales	11	Tobacco, pks	633
Hides, No.	7,896	Wool, bales	365
Hides, bdls	1,980	Whisky, bbls	1,076

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street to-day, are as follows:

By the bark Cupid, for Dublin—39,495 bushels Corn.

By the bark Maria Clotilde, for Cork—28,518 bushels Corn.

By the ship Laurens, for Antwerp—143 bags Cloverseed, 422 bbls. Resin, 347 bags Coffee, 60 hhds. Tobacco, 34 bales Wool, 453 bbls. Flour, 500 tcs. Lard.

By the bark W. T. Harward, for Antwerp—4,242 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Emilia Ceampa, for Naples—18,054 bushels Corn, 105 hhds. Tobacco, 25 cases Tobacco.

By the bark J. L. Pendergast, for Havre—27,300 bushels Corn.

By the ship Palmerston, for Bremen—7,896 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Willamo, for London—25,042 bushels Wheat, 2,654 bbls. Flour.

BRICKS—Have been very quiet, as a rule, with prices of stock afloat quoted for Pale nominally $4@$4 25; Jersey, $6 50@$7; Up-river, $6 25@$7 25; Haverstraw Bay, $7 25@$8 35; Croton Front, $14@$17; Philadelphia, $28 50@$30 50. And delivered, the quotations are, for Pale, $6@$6 25; Jersey, $8 50@$9; Up-river, $8 25@$9 25; Haverstraw Bay, $9 25@$10 25 ₱ 1,000.

COFFEE—Has been very dull since our last, no important dealings having been reported, and values were quoted more or less nominal. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 19c.@19¼c.; fair, 20c.@20¼c.; good, 21¼c.@21½c.; prime, 22c.@22¼c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 19½c.@23c., gold; Java, 26c.@28½c.; Maracaibo, 22½c.@24½c.; Laguayra, 21½c.@23½c.; San Domingo, 19c., gold.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand for early delivery, opening at firmer rates, but closing easier and quite heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,184 bales, including 744 bales to shippers, 438 bales to spinners, and 2 bales to speculators. There has been a brisk movement reported for forward delivery, opening at much higher rates, but closing lower than on Saturday, in most instances under a pressure to realize. Sales have been reported since our last of 26,750 bales, (of which 5,000 were on Saturday evening, and 21,700 bales to-day,) with 4,700 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with November options closing at 13⅝c.@13¾c.; December, 13 28-32c.; January, 13⅞c.@13 29-32c.; February, 14 5-32c.@14 3-16c.; March, 14½c.@14⅝c., and April, 15⅛c. December options sold early as high as 14⅛c.; December, 14⅛c.; January, 14 21-32c.; February, 14⅞c.; March, 15⅜c., and April, 15⅝c. The receipts at this port to-day were 11,161 bales, including 3,390 bales from Norfolk, 2,207 bales from Savannah, 1,755 bales from Charleston, 1,220 bales from Galveston, 1,760 bales from New-Orleans, 829 bales ₱ rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 29,320 bales, and thus far this week 48,401 bales, against 57,748 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 660,380 bales, against 816,150 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
Good Ordinary	13⅛	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	13⅜	13½	13⅝	13⅝
Low Middling	13⅝	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
Middling	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
Good Middling	15⅜	15½	15⅝	15⅝

FISH—Most kinds have been in quite moderate request since our last, including Dry Cod at $5@$6 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $16@$28; No. 2 at $14@$16; No. 3 at $10@$13 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 25c.@30c. for Scale, and 15c.@18c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been rather more inquiry noted for State and Western Flour, on a somewhat steadier basis as to prices, with the main call for low grade stock, especially for lines of shipping extras and the better qualities of Superfine and No. 2, the offerings of which have been on a reduced scale. The sales reported since our last reach 16,700 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 at $3 25@$4 50, chiefly at $3 50@$4 25; inferior to family Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 35, chiefly at $5@$5 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 75@$6 25, mainly at $5 90@$6; very good to very fancy do. at $6 25@$7 25, chiefly at $6 75@$6 90; poor to choice shipping Extra Western, $5 50@$6 10, chiefly at $5 65@$5 90; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $5 75@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were about 5,900 bbls. shipping Extras, for early delivery, at the current rates, and 1,000 bbls. Extra State, to arrive by Nov. 25, at $6 ₱ bbl.

No. 2 Flour	$3 25@	$4 50
Sour Flour	3 25@	6 00
Superfine State and Western	4 75@	5 35
Extra State	5 75@	6 25
Extra City	5 85@	7 25
Extra Genesee	7 25@	9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 75@	6 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 50@	6 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 35@	9 25
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 20@	9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 80@	10 75
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 50@	11 00

Southern Flour has been more sought after mostly in a jobbing way, at, however, irregular figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,540 bbls., in lots, at from $6@$7 25 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 25@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $5 25@$5 90 for inferior stock, ₱ bbl....Oregon Flour has been very quiet, with Extras quoted from $8 75@$9 25 ₱ bbl....California Flour, good to choice Extra, $8 50@$9 ₱ bbl....Rye Flour has been in moderate request, ranging from $4 25@$5 25 for inferior Fine to choice Superfine; sales of 440 bbls., chiefly at $4 35@$5 25 ₱ bbl.....Corn-meal has been less active at from $3@$3 65 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at from $3 50@$3 65 for choice, and $3 30@$3 45 for fair to very good; $3 65 for Golden Ear, $3 50 for Caloric, $2 65@$3 15 for White do., $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey, and $3 35@$4, chiefly at $3 20 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 550 bbls., part to arrive....Bag-meal continued quiet at $1 12@$1 14 for Coarse, $1 15@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 50 for White, ₱ 100 lbs....Oat-meal at $6 25@$8 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour in request and quoted at from $3 25@$3 35 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in very good demand, mostly for export, at rather firmer prices, especially for the better grades of stock. Winter Wheat has been quiet at about former figures, the inquiry having been mostly for odd lots, for milling purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 199,000 bushels at $1 37½ for prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 39 for very choice do. do.; $1 37½ for No. 1 Duluth Spring; $1 35@$1 36 for No. 1 Chicago and Minnesota Spring, odd lots; $1 32@$1 32½ for good to prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, chiefly at $1 32½ for prime samples; $1 33 for choice do., part of a boat-load; $1 28 for very good No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 28½@$1 29 for choice do. car lots; $1 25, in part, for No. 3 Spring; $1 25@$1 33 for Iowa and Minnesota Spring, ungraded stock; $1 35@$1 45 for White Spring; $1 45@$1 47½ for Red Western; $1 50 for fair Amber do.; $1 60@$1 for White do.; $1 60 for White Genesee. There has been some demand noted for Spring Wheat, for forward delivery, but the bids have been unsatisfactory to sellers, who have been less disposed to offer supplies ahead of actual arrival....Corn has been quite active, with a very good export call noted, at rather stronger rates. Sales have been reported of 269,000 bushels (part from store) at 59c.@59½c., chiefly at 59c., for prime sail Mixed Western; 59½c.@60c. for choice do. do. afloat; 58½c.@58⅝c. for prime sail Mixed Western in store; 60c.@61c. for Yellow Western....Rye has been held firmly, but has been in less demand; boat-loads of prime Western quoted at 93c.@94c.; small lots of Choice sold at the latter rate. ....Barley has been rather more sought after at somewhat steadier rates; sales have been reported since our last of 5,000 bushels Canada West on private terms; quoted at $1 60 bid and $1 62½@$1 65 asked for choice samples; 25,000 bushels poor to prime two-rowed State at $1 20@$1 30; 2,700 bushels four-rowed do. at $1 50....Barley-malt has been inactive and somewhat unsettled....Oats have been in fair demand and quoted a shade firmer, though closing tamely and less buoyantly. Sales since our last, 43,000 bushels at 46c.@47½c. for fair ordinary to very choice mixed Western, the latter an extreme rate; 46c.@48½c. for White Western, and 45½c.@46c. for mixed State.... Feed quiet, and quoted at from $18@$24 ₱ ton.

Grain in Store in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	Nov. 10, '73. Bushels.	Nov. 3, '73. Bushels.	Nov. 11, '71. Bushels.
Wheat	1,720,433	1,596,560	573,691
Corn	3,133,896	2,961,992	4,830,750
Oats	755,153	630,000	7,187,590
Barley	232,342	109,982	270,059
Rye	22,907	23,204	27,864
Peas	3,299	1,453	8,961
Malt	82,074	91,470	248,912
Grand total	5,950,709	5,405,593	7,898,097

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very quiet since our last, with Calcutta Bags quoted at 11⅝c.@12¼c.; Bagging at 9½c.@10c.; Domestic Cloth, 11¾c.@12½c.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been in quite moderate request, with prime shipping Bale Hay quoted at $1; retailing qualities at $1 15@$1 50, and Rye Straw at 65c.@85c. Some dealers quote by the ton thus: Prime Hay, $25@$28; good Hay, $22@$25; good shipping Hay, $18@$20; common shipping Hay, $12@$15; Long Rye Straw, $15@$16; Short Rye Straw, $12@$14; Oat Straw, $15@$16, ₱ ton.

HEMP—Has been generally dull, and rather weak in price, since our last. American quoted at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $200@$230 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 10½c.@10¾c.; Sisal, 8⅝c.@9c., gold; Jute, 3c.@3½c., gold; Jute Butts, 1¾c.@1⅞c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 18c.@19c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been quiet and unsettled; sales, 2,975 Buenos Ayres, 1,000 Rio Grande, 1,000 Dry Texas, 300 Wet-salted Texas, and 1,000 City Slaughter, on private terms.

MOLASSES—Has been in very slack demand, at irregular figures. We quote: Cuba Clayed, nominal at 20c.; Muscovado Refining, 21c.@23c.; do. Grocery, 28c.@37½c.; Porto Rico, 27c.@55c.; English Islands, 35c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@90c. for new.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very dull, on the nominal basis of $2 60@$2 65 for Strained, ₱ 280 lbs. ....Tar very quiet, quoted at $2 75 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine inactive, with merchantable quoted at 39c.@39½c. ₱ gal.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been inactive; bulk stock quoted at 5½c....Refined also quiet, quoted here for early delivery, at 14½c.; November, 14c.@14⅛c.; and December, at 14c., with 4,000 bbls. sold at the latter rate....At Philadelphia, Refined quoted at 14½c.; last half of November, at 14c.; and December, at 14c.... Refined, in cases, 19½c.@20c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand at about previous quotations, which are nominal for full lots; sales, 60 bbls. new Western Mess at $15; 25 bbls. Sheer Clear at $17, with Western Prime Mess quoted at $15 50@$15 75, and Extra Prime at $13 75.... Dressed Hogs lower, on a moderate trade; City quoted at 4⅞c.@5⅞c., and market Pigs at 6c.@6⅛c....Cut meats quiet and irregular; sales, 5,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 10 lbs., at 8¼c.; 1,500 fresh Shoulders at 5c.; 1,000 Pickled Shoulders at 6c.; 1,200 Smoked do. at 7½c.; 1,000 fresh Hams, 14 lbs., at 7¾c.; 500 Pickled Hams, 10 lbs., at 9⅛c.; and 750 Smoked Hams at 11c. Dry-salted Shoulders, boxed, quoted at 4⅛c.@4⅜c. for Winter delivery....Bacon moderately sought after, at, however, less firm rates for early delivery. Sales, 105 bxs. City Long Clear at 7⅞c.@8c., the latter rate for fancy; 55 bxs. Short Rib at 7c.@7¼c.; and 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, February option, at 6⅞c.; also, 250 bxs. Short Rib, fancy stock, Western delivery, and prompt shipment, at 6⅞c. ₱ lb....Lard has been quoted firmer, with rather more inquiry noted. Sales for early delivery, 300 tcs. Western Steam at 7½c.@7¼c.; 50 tcs. Western Kettle at 7½c.; 300 tcs. City Steam at 7c.; and 1,500 tcs. Refined at 7⅝c., quoted at 7¾c.@7⅞c., ₱ lb. And for forward delivery, 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, December options, at 7⅜c.; 1,500 tcs. do. January, chiefly at 7⅜c.; and 500 tcs. do., February, at 7½c....Beef in moderate request on the basis of $8 50@$10 for plain Mess; $11 50@$13 for extra Mess ₱ bbl; $18 for prime Mess; $22 for India Mess; and $27@$28 for extra do., ₱ tierce; sales, 125 bbls....Beef Hams quiet at $19@$22 75 ₱ bbl....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs dull at about previous figures.

RICE—Has been very dull and quoted cheaper, with Carolina at $6 75@$7 50; Patna, $7@$7 25; and Rangoon at $6 12½@$6 50, ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been in limited request and weak in price; Clover quoted at 8½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb., rough Flax at $1 80@$1 90; Timothy, $2 75@$2 85 ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed wholly nominal in the local market, in the absence of supplies in first hands.

SOAP—Has been in limited request, with Castile quoted at 9¼c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6⅛c., less usual discount.

SPICES—A very slack trade has been noted in this line, with Mace quoted rather nominal at $1 25@$1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 03½; Cassia at 25c.@25½c.; Cloves, 29½c.@31c.; East India Pepper at 22c.@22½c.; White Pepper at 32c.@32½c.; Pimento at 11c.@11½c.; Ginger at 12c.@13c., ₱ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been in comparatively slack demand, and values have been quoted rather weak, with sales reported since our last of 1,222 hhds., (in good part late on Saturday,) and 4,600 bags, including 666 hhds. refining Porto Rico, at 7c.; 556 hhds. about fair to good refining Cuba, at 6⅝c.@7c.; and 4,600 bags Pernambuco, on private terms. Refined slow of sale, with Hards quoted at 10c.; A's, at 9½c.@9⅝c., and Yellow, at 8¼c.@9⅛c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow quiet and steady; sales equal to 76,000 lbs. Fair to strictly Prime at 6⅛c.@6 15-16c.; choice City held at 7c. ₱ lb....Of Stearine, 300 tcs. sold at 7⅝c., and 20 bbls. choice City at 7⅛c.

TEAS—Have been very tame and values unsettled; 250 half-chests Green sold on private terms.

WHISKY—Quoted firmer, with sales reported of 400 bbls., in lots, at 91½c.@92c., chiefly at the latter rate.

FREIGHTS—There has been a fairly active business noted in the way of berth freights on a firm basis as to rates. The main call for accommodation was for Cotton, Flour, Grain, and Provisions. In the chartering line a good demand prevailed for tonnage suited to the Grain trade, with rates quoted somewhat stronger. There was also some inquiry noted for vessels for the Petroleum trade, but at low figures, and for the Cotton and Lumber trades at irregular prices....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 1,300 bales Cotton at 17-32d.@9-16d. ₱ lb.; 4,000 bushels Corn at 12½d. ₱ bushel; 300 bbls. Resin at 4s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.; 70 tons Oil-cake at 40s. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 1,750 bales Cotton at ⅝d.@11-16d. ₱ lb., equal to 50,000 bushels Grain at 14d.; 10,000 bushels Peas at 14d. ₱ bushel; 600 bbls. Pork, 7s. ₱ bbl.; 900 tcs. Beef at 10s. ₱ tierce; 2,300 bxs. Bacon at 60s.; 350 bbls. Tallow at 60s.; 40 tons Menhaden Oil at 60s. Also, an American bark, 582 tons, with Cotton, reported from Baltimore, at 11-16d. ₱ lb., and a brig, 410 tons, with general cargo, reported from Boston, at £975, and a bark, 798 tons, with Orchilla, reported from Magdalena Bay, on private terms....For London, by sail, about 6,000 bbls. Flour at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 24,000 bushels Grain at 14½d. ₱ bushel, and, by steam, 200 bbls. Tallow at 60s.; 30 tons Grease at 60s., and 25 tons Wax at 65s. ₱ ton. Also, an American ship, 1,290 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 700 bxs. Bacon at 65s., and 20 tons Tallow at 55s....For Bristol, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour on private terms....For Padstow, England, a British brig, 187 tons, with about 1,200 quarters grain, reported from Baltimore, at 8s. 7½d. ₱ quarter....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian bark, 446 tons, hence, with about 2,700 quarters grain, at 9s. 6d., and another, 431 tons, with about 2,800 quarters do., at 9s. 6d. and £10 gratuity....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 613 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, at 9s. 7½d.; another, 572 tons, with about 4,000 quarters do., at 9s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark, 379 tons, hence, with about 2,400 quarters do., at 10s. ₱ quarter....For Antwerp, by sail, 750 bbls. Flour at 5s. ₱ bbl.; also, an American bark, 563 tons, with about 3,700 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 6s. 6d. for Refined, or 7s. for Crude....For Havre, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1⅝c. ₱ lb....For Bremen, a German brig, 281 tons, with Walnut, reported from Baltimore, at 50s., and a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, at 13-16d. ₱ lb....For Amsterdam, a German ship, 897 tons, with Tobacco, reported from Baltimore, at 42s. 6d. ....For Surinam and back to Boston, a schooner, 110 tons, reported at $1,700 net....For St. Thomas, a schooner, 250 tons, reported from Boston, at $1,200. ....For Martinique, an American brig, 340 tons, with Coal, reported from Baltimore, at $4 50 ₱ ton....For Hayti, a schooner, with Lumber, reported from Bangor, at $9 50, and a brig, 140 tons, out and back to Boston, at $1,950....For Rio Janeiro, a German bark, 339 tons, (not here,) with a full cargo of Flour, from Richmond, at $1 25 ₱ bbl. and 5 ₱ cent. primage....For Belfast, two schooners, hence, at $2 10 ₱ ton....For Boston, a brig, with Lumber, reported from Pensacola, at $13; a schooner, with Logwood, from St. Domingo, at $6; and a schooner, with Lumber, from Wilmington, at $11. ....For New-York, two schooners, with Lumber, reported from Bath, at $3 50; a schooner, with do., from Hallowell, at $4; another, with do., from Kennebec, at $4; another, with do., from Fernandina, at $11; another, with do., from Brunswick, at $11.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 10.—Flour quiet and steady; sales of Extra Spring at $4 75@$5. Wheat opened firm, but closed dull and lower; sales of No. 1 Spring at 98c.@99c.; No. 2 Spring sold up to 95c. cash, and closed nominal at 93c.; 94½c. December, closing at 92⅞c.; No. 3 Spring sold at 86½c.; Rejected at 79c.@80c. Corn opened firm, but closed dull and lower, but steadier; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 34¼c. cash, 36¼c. December, 36¼c.@36⅛c. January. Oats dull and lower; sales of No. 2 at 27c. cash, 28c.@28¼c. December. Rye quiet and unchanged; sales of No. 2 at 59c.@60c. Barley in fair demand, but at lower rates; sales of No. 2 Fall at $1 23; No. 3 Spring at 80c.@84c. Provisions firm and in fair demand. Pork, $11 cash; held at $11 25 January. Lard firm and in fair demand at 6⅝c. cash; 6⅞c. December; 6⅞c. January. Bulk Meats steady; sales of Short Rib Middles at 5⅝c. November. Whisky steady at 87c. Lake Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 6c. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 126,000 bushels; Corn, 113,000 bushels; Oats, 60,000 bushels; Rye, 3,600 bushels; Barley, 27,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 56,000 bushels; Corn, 211,000 bushels; Oats, 43,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 12,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—Flour dull and heavy; Howard Street Superfine, $4 25@$5; do. Extra, $5 50@$6 75; do. Family, $6 75@$9; City Mills Superfine, $4 25@$5; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 50; do. Family, $8@$10 50; Western Superfine, $4 25@$5; do. Extra, $5 50@$6 75; do. Family, $6 75@$8 50. Wheat more active; Amber, $1 62@$1 65; good to prime Red, $1 50@$1 60; choice White, $1 62@$1 65; other grades unchanged. Corn quiet; Southern White, 74c.@75c.; do. Yellow, 66c.@67c.; new Southern, 52c.@61c.; Mixed Western, 61c. Oats active; Southern, 46c.@50c.; Western Mixed, 48c.@48½c.; do. White, 50c. Rye firmer at 80c.@90c. Hay unchanged. Provisions heavy and quiet, with a declining tendency. Mess Pork, $13 75@$15. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 5¼c.@6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5¾c.@6½c., in car lots, loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.@7⅞c. Sugar-cured Hams, 11½c.@13c. Lard, 7½c.@7¾c. Western Butter active; receipts light; good to choice Roll and Tub, 25c.@30c. Coffee dull; fair to prime Rio, cargoes, 20c.@22c. Whisky dull at 91c.@91½c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Grain in store: Wheat, 167,310 bushels; Corn, 489,711 bushels; Oats, 221,752 bushels; Barley, 6,975 bushels; Rye, 5,712 bushels; Malt, 790 bushels. Lake and Rail Imports for last 48 hours—Flour, 6,200 bbls.; Wheat, 111,400 bushels; Corn, 232,853 bushels; Oats, 44,800 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 299,800 bushels; Corn, 125,440 bushels; Oats, 92,817 bushels; Barley, 27,761 bushels; Rye, 8,266 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 38,807 bushels; Corn, 116,746 bushels; Oats, 44,800 bushels; Barley, 2,738 bushels. Canal freights weak; Wheat, 11½c.@12c.; Corn, 10c.; Oats, 7c. Grain market dull. Wheat quiet; sales of 500 bushels Port Washington Spring at $1 30. Corn lower; sales of 40,000 bushels No. 2 at 48c.; 3,000 bushels do. at 47½c.; 30,000 bushels, per sample, at 47c. Oats firm; sales of 5,000 bushels No. 2 at 40c.; 1,000 bushels do. at 41c. Barley dull; sales of 500 bushels Canada at $1 45. Other articles unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—Flour quiet; sales of Treble Extra at $7@$8; Family, $8 50@$9 50. Corn Mixed and Yellow sold at 72c.@73c.; White, at 74c.@75c. Oats quiet, at 50c.@53c. Bran dull, at 90c.@95c. Hay quiet; sold at $26 for choice. Pork dull at $15 25. Dry-salted Meats dull; sales of Shoulders, at 6c. Bacon—No demand; offering at: Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides, 6½c.; Clear Sides, 7c. Hams—No demand. Lard—Sales Tierce at 8⅜c.@9c.; Keg, 10c.@10½c. Sugar dull and lower; sales of inferior at 4½c.; common, 6c.; fair to fully fair, 7c.@8⅜c.; prime, 9c.@9⅛c. Molasses declined 4½c.; sales of good fair at 50c.@52c.; prime, 52c.@55c.; strictly prime, 56c.@57c.; choice, 58c. Whisky firm; sales of Louisiana at 95c.; Cincinnati, $1 02. Coffee—Sales at 22c.@23½c. Gold, 107½@107⅝. Currency, 101½@102½. Exchange—Sterling Bank nominal at 113; New-York Sight, 1¼ premium.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Flour steady; sales of 1,400 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $9 for White Winter; $9 50 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; sales of car lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 40. Corn dull; sales 2 cars at 57c. Barley dull; sales, 10,000 bushels Canada at $1 50. Cornmeal sold at $1 20 for Bolted; $1 15 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $17@$18. Shipstuffs, $19; Middlings, $20@$22 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 9½c.; Barley, 7½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c. Receipts—78,300 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 88,500 bushels Barley, 28,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—3,800 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 9,900 bushels Barley, 409,000 feet lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat—No. 2 Spring, 86c.@87c.; No. 3 Red higher at $1 18; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 38 bid. Corn higher; No. 2 Mixed, 34½c.@35c., on the east side, in elevator. Oats higher at 30½c.@32½c. for No. 2 on the east side in elevator. Barley—No demand except for high grades; sales small. Rye firmer. Whisky—No sales. Provisions dull; only a limited jobbing demand. Hogs quiet at $3 20@$3 55; bulk sales at $3 35@$3 45. Cattle in good demand; through Texans, $1 50. Wintered Texans, $2 50@$3 75; good to choice native Steers, $5@$5 25. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 13,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,600 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—Flour quiet; sales at $6 25@$6 60. Wheat quiet at $1 25@$1 30. Corn in fair demand and firm; old, 45c. Rye quiet at 70c. Oats quiet at 32c.@40c. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter in fair demand and firm. Pork—Jobbing sales at $12 50; stock light. Lard quiet; Steam, 6⅛c.@6⅜c.; Kettle, 7c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders; sales of new at 4½c.@4¾c. Sides in fair demand; Clear Rib, 5¾c.@5⅞c.; Clear, 5½c.@5¾c. Bacon—Shoulders quiet; sales at 5⅞c.@6c.; Sides in fair demand; sales of Clear Rib at 5⅞c.; sales of Clear at 6c.@6¼c. Green Meats—Sales of Shoulders, on spot, at 3⅝c.; sales of Rough Sides at 4⅜c. Hams, 7⅛c.@7½c. Live Hogs firm; all sold at $3 75@$3 90. Whisky firm at 86c.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 10.—Flour dull; demand light. Wheat nominal. Corn quiet; held at 60c.@62c., sacked. Oats steady and unchanged. Rye—Nothing doing; sellers asking 72c.@75c. on arrival. Barley firm at $1 50. Live Hogs firmer and in good demand; extreme range, $3 40@$3 80; receipts, 871 head. Provisions quiet. Pork, $13 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Clear Sides, 8⅝c.@7c. Sugar-cured Hams, 9c.@10c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 4½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5⅝c., loose. Lard—Tierce, 7½c.@8c.; Keg, 8½c.; small lots ½c.@¾c. higher. Whisky firm at 88c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 at $35; Clover seed dull at $7@$8; Timothy, $2 50@$2 60; Flaxseed, $1 95. Flour dull; Extras, $5 25@$5 50; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $7@$7 75; Winter do., $7 25@$8 25; Fancy, $8 75@$9 50. Wheat dull; Red, $1 45@$1 50; Amber, $1 55@$1 62; No. 1 Spring, $1 35@$1 40; No. 2 Spring, $1 30@$1 35. Rye steady, at 80c.@85c. Corn in fair demand at a decline; sales, Yellow, at 63c.; Mixed, 60c.@63c. Oats dull; White, 48c.@50c.; Mixed, 44c.@47c. Petroleum dull; Crude, 10½c.; Refined, 15½c. Whisky dull, at 93c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 10.—Flour in fair demand. Wheat in fair demand and higher; sales of Amber Michigan at $1 32 cash; $1 38@$1 34 December, $1 38 January, No. 1 at $1 39¼; Red, $1 38 cash; $1 36 December. Corn a shade better; sales, High Mixed at 42c. cash, 43c. December, 44½c. January; Low Mixed, 40c. cash; New do., 40½c. Oats steady; sales, No. 2 at 34c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—34,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; sales of No. 1 at $1 04½; No. 2, 97c., cash, November or December. Oats excited; prices higher, at 27½c. for No. 2. Corn in fair demand and firm at 40c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 66c. for No. 1. Barley dull and unsettled; No. 2 Spring, $1 30. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 8c.; to Oswego, 12c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 103,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Cheese—Market dull; about 4,000 bxs. offered, and not over 1,500 bxs. sold. The figures were 12¾c.@13c. More sold at the lower than at the higher figure. At Little Falls, the trade was dull, and the movement was mostly on commission or guaranty; 5,000 bxs. were offered, and prices obtained were 12¾c.@13c.@13¼c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Wheat in moderate milling demand; sales of 2 cars No. 1 White Canada at $1 75. Rye dull and nominally unchanged. Corn steady and in fair demand; sales of 900 bushels Western Mixed at 59c. Nothing doing in Barley. Oats dull; sales of one car Mixed Western, in store, at 45c.

DETROIT, Nov. 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 47; No. 1 White, $1 41¼; Amber Michigan, $1 31½. Corn steady; Yellow, 46c. Oats in good demand at 35½c. Freights to Oswego, 9c. Receipts—5,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—Beef Cattle dull and lower; sales, 3,000 Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers at $5 50@$6 75; Fair to Good, $5@$5 25; Common, $4@$5. Sheep dull; sales, 10,000 at $4 50@$5 50. Hogs dull and lower; sales, 9,000 at $6@$6 25.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 10.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 36c. Resin quiet at $2 35 for Pale. Crude Turpentine unsettled; $1 80 for Hard. Tar steady at $2.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firm and scarce at 61c. Oats dull and drooping at 47½c.@50c. Bacon dull and nominal. Lard dull and nominal.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—74, Haskins et al. vs. Kendricks et al.; 75, Sanderson and vs. Kendricks et al.; 79½, Daley vs. Green; 86, Brown vs. Sinclair; 88½, The People, &c., McCurdy vs. Green; 89, The People, &c., [illegible] vs. [illegible]; 110, Lowenstein vs. Martine; 124, Eldridge vs. Lynch; 133, Marshall vs. Hammond; 135, Ferguson vs. Andrews, 136, Kindberg vs. Weinberger; 142, Gould vs. Gordon; 144, Norton vs. Geary; 148, N. Y. H. and Ogdensburg Railroad vs. Cummins; 153, Grumbacher vs. McNamara; 154, Perkins et al. vs. N. Y. & O. M. Railroad Company; 155, McCormick vs. Boyle; 156, Linneman et al. vs. Lagrave; 157, Duden et al. vs. Lagrave; 158, Vanderhoof et al. vs. Lagrave; 159, Linthicum vs. Hudson et al.; 161, Commann vs. Heim et al.; 168, Embury vs. Parks; 170, Kindberg vs. Weinberger.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—2144, Morgan vs. Mayor, &c., New-York; 2334, Brown vs. Mayor, &c., New-York; 310, Robinson vs. Chittenden et al.; 2222, Hazleton vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1226, Healy vs. Mayor, &c., New-York; 844½, Dows vs. Griswold; 1210, Maryland Coal Company vs. Edwards; 324, Peck et al. vs. Gardner; 380, Pardy et al. vs. Baker et al.; 1133, Page vs. Rowe et al.; 1260½, Guillaume vs. Bincho; 1268, Schwarz et al. vs. Jerome; 1272, Clarke et al. vs. Board of Commissioners of Pilots; 1274, Pacific Mail Steamship Company vs. Woodward S. P. Manufacturing Company; 1278, Chase vs. Osgood et al.; 1280, Osgood et al. vs. Wilson; 1282½, Schuyler vs. Stevens; 1286, White vs. Corliss et al.; 1288, Arthur vs. Andrews et al., &c.; 1288½, Beard et al. vs. Flecke.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—557, Roberts vs. Johnson.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—774, Fagnan vs. Knox; 772, Hart vs. Russell; 390½, Baily vs. Griswold et al.; 820, Coffey vs. The Home Life Insurance Company; 278, Reade vs. Clarke et al.; 304, Gardner vs. Cockerill; 1321, Magnin et al. vs. Dinsmore; 722, Hart vs. Hayes; 726, Osborn vs. Gandy; 720, American Photo-Lithograph Company vs. Franklin, impleaded; 730, Urbach vs. Doughaday; 732, Phibbs, Administratrix, vs. Barker; 736, Cahill vs. Marshall et al.; 464, Patterson vs. Stettaner; 640 Gueran vs. Crawford.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by Daly, C. J., Daly and Larremore, J. J.—10, Devlin vs. Costello et al.; 18, Grandler et al. vs. Sutton; 23, The People ex rel. McMullen vs. The Board of Aldermen; Apportionment; 40, Angevine vs. Sandford et al.; 66, Gambling et al. vs. Haight; 102, [illegible] vs. [illegible]; 104, Dormand vs. McCarren et al.; 47, The People vs. Quigg; 48, The People, &c., vs. Fields; 57, Cheesebrough & Barnett vs. Sutton; 58, Counsel vs. The Vulture Mining Company of Arizona; 76, Carr et al. vs. Tallman; 78, Hewitt vs. Bronson; 26, Strohmeyer vs. Clark et al.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Part I.—Held by Robinson, J.—1739, Blake vs. Price; 1494, Fitzgerald vs. Maitland; 2332, Nisson, Administratrix, vs. Becker; 2011, Mower vs. Daily; 2012, Same vs. Same; 2033, Buckingham vs. Miller, President; 2424, Goldstein vs. Marks; 866, Kremborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2364, Hagerty vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company; 2430, Longworth vs. Breasant; 3275, Blumer vs. Isidor; 1945, Cunningham vs. Kelly; 1662, McFall vs. Irving; 68, McCauley, Administratrix, vs. Gans; 3397, Quinlan vs. Sixth Avenue Railroad Company.

MARINE COURT—Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—3398, Hanson vs. Cook; 2680, Knowlton vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; 1564, Fairchild vs. Beesley; 2636, Loeb vs. Bradshaw; 2288, Frank vs. Covert; 2784, Benson vs. Janeway; 2818, Pearsall vs. Lyon; 2558, McMahon vs. Doran et al.; 2282, Elstner vs. Mittnacht et al.; 3032, O'Connor vs. Vermilyea; 2976, Howell vs. Kling; 3402, Morgan vs. Geoghan; 3402, Hendricksen vs. Godfrey; 3400, Hermann et al. vs. Bogenritter; 3530, Herman et al. vs. Bogenritter.

MARINE COURT—Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—2775, Schickerd vs. Wilkinson; 3409, Arthur et al. vs. Hill; 3330, Ferguson vs. Weaver; 3011, Kessler vs. Cope; 3432, Odell vs. Clayton; 1072, Powell vs. Ahrend; 2983, Dewey vs. Ransom; 3355, Terrell vs. Colfax et al.; 2601, Wieners vs. Luby; 3637, Guaman vs. Daly; 2603, Hendrickson vs. Godley; 2773, Collins vs. Aubrey; 2607, Byington vs. Newton; 2617, Langwasser vs. Eckhardt; 3163, Richley vs. Haslett et al.

MARINE COURT—Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—3266, Barunts et al. vs. Davis; 2562, Cohen vs. The Brewers and Maltsters Insurance Company; 2803, Same vs. Same; 3887, O'Brien vs. Keveny; 774, Dunn vs. Bates; 3417, Coats vs. Morgan; 2322, Reeves vs. Dailey; 3504, Bruce vs. Mackay; 3660, Paris et al. vs. Morris; 2694, Camp vs. Johnston; 2745, Mackey vs. Brown; 2844, Kennedy vs. Carr; 2868, Winterburn vs. The Hibernia Insurance Company of Cleveland, Ohio; 2873, Boyle vs. Boylston; 3037, Wilmerding vs. Claver.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—Timothy Connor, John Welch No. 1, John Welch No. 2, William Kennedy, rape; Stephen Meyers, felonious assault and battery; Joseph Dempsey, John Jones, Daniel Brennan, felonious assault and battery; Andrew Fitzgerald, burglary; John Hoffman, burglary; William Haggerty, burglary; William Moore, grand larceny; [illegible] Margaret Parker, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Thomas Sheridan, burglary; Thomas Burroughs, burglary; Thomas Sadler, false pretenses; John Sheenan, false pretenses; C. [illegible], assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 10.

By Judge Barrett.

Whitney vs. Pendleton.—Motion granted, and plaintiff required to furnish an additional undertaking in $15,000 within ten days.

Platt et al. vs. Platt; motion granted.

Levy vs. Van Orden; motion granted in all its branches, with $10 costs.

Atlantic Savings Bank vs. Hetterich et al.; order settled as proposed by Mr. Fitch.

Leverich vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; motion for an extra allowance denied without costs.

In the matter of Ellen B. Connolly, a lunatic; memorandum for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Cook vs. Sampson; motion granted.

Gustens vs. Muller; motion granted.

Frith vs. Reynolds; Flack vs. Fireman's Insurance Company; orders granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Dealy vs. Cunningham; application for injunction granted.

Tuldman vs. Teldman, Rice vs. Rice; divorces granted to plaintiffs.

Sand vs. Sand; divorce granted and custody of children awarded to plaintiff.

Reeves vs. Reeves; reference ordered.

Sheehy vs. Tomlinson; report confirmed and judgment ordered.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Fancher.

THE NORSEWORTHY ESTATE.

Stilwell vs. Stilwell.—In this case, an order to sell sufficient property of the estate of the late Samuel Norseworthy to pay $100,000 taxes was granted. The order provides for the apportionment of the taxes among the heirs according to their respective interests as life-tenants and remainder men. The point that a previously-pending action for partition of the whole estate was a bar to this action, was overruled, and it was also decided that the same relief cannot be obtained in the partition suit.

Elliott F. Shepard for plaintiff; Henry H. Anderson and Livingston K. Miller for defendant.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States was to-day engaged in hearing the case No. 51, The Union Pacific Railroad Company vs. Peniston, Treasurer of Lincoln County, Nebraska, involving the questions: First, whether the property of the road is liable to be taxed by the States through which the road passes; and secondly, whether it is competent for a county to tax for unorganized territory adjacent to it under the law of the State. The court below decided both questions in the affirmative, and it is here contended that the property is exempt under the Federal Constitution, because the company was created and endowed with its franchises, powers and property as a means, instrument, and agency of the General Government for the execution of the powers vested in it, and that the court erred in holding that the taxing of portions of the road by the county beyond its limits was valid. On behalf of the State it is urged that taxation on an agency of the Government which does not impair its efficiency in serving the purpose for which it was created must be permitted, and that taxation of the agent's property as such is not within the rule or principle of exemption.

Hon. Wm. M. Evarts argued the case for the company. He claimed exemption from all liability to pay any taxes to the State on the ground that the company is an agent of the United States, created specially for rendering such services, and bound to such duties to it, that to tax it is to tax indirectly the Government itself. He invoked in behalf of this company the principles laid down by Judge Marshall in similar cases brought by the old United States Bank.

The principal argument on the other side was made by M. Woolworth, Esq., of Omaha. He conceded the doctrines laid down in the bank cases, but showed that not all agencies of the Government are exempt from State taxation, and then pointed out the characteristics of their agencies as are thus exempt. He reviewed the whole line of cases on this subject and insisted that the case of the railroad company was not within any of the rules required by the court. He especially urged the unreasonableness of the court, in the absence of any Congressional legislation exempting a railroad running through his entire State from contributing its portion of the expense of maintaining a Government whose protection it enjoyed.

CONTROLLER'S RECEIPTS.

Controller Green reports the following payments into the Treasury yesterday: From taxes of 1873, and water-rents, $[illegible]; from arrears of taxes and assessments, and interest, $3,383 [illegible]; from collection of assessments and interest, $[illegible]; from market rents and fees, ferry rents and market cellar rents, &c., $2,[illegible] 15; for interest-redeemed penalties, $3,276 85; Police Court from fines, [illegible]; at the City Marshal, $96 50. Total, $[illegible].

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 11, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RICHELIEU—Mr. Edwin Booth, Miss Fateman.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—A FLASH OF LIGHTNING—Mr. G. S. Griffiths, Mr. G. L. Fox, Mrs. C. M. Wahoot.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE NEW MAGDALEN—Miss Carlotta LeClercq, Mr. H. H. Wood.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE GENEVA CROSS—Mr. J. Pennells, Mr. Mackay, Miss Rose Eytinge.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—RIP VAN WINKLE—Mr. Robert MacWade.

ZELOS GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK.—Mr. C. H. Masten, Mr. George Atkins.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OURS—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Rose Germon.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—NOTRE DAME—Mr. T. C. King, Mrs. F. B. Conway.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW.—Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—PHOTOGRAPHY AND LAUGHING GAS by Messrs. Harts and Colton.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE. Day and evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, H. Seymour, and others.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Mr. Wilkie Collins. "The Dream Woman: A Mystery."
At 10 A. M.—SUNDAY-SCHOOL LECTURE by Mr. Wm. I. Kingsley.

BAIN HALL.—THE PRISON. (Allegory.)

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

If certain Assistant Aldermen do not wish to be suspected of jobbery, they will desist from further efforts to get $2,500,000 out of the City Treasury for the benefit of the Industrial Exhibition Swindle. Nothing which can be said concerning this scheme can change public opinion in regard to it. If the project is one out of which money can be made, it does not need public aid; if it is not, it should not receive any assistance. It may be that some real estate speculators, having brought property adjacent to the proposed site, are in favor of the loan by the City; but apart from these interested friends, it has no advocates outside of the adventurers who are, in fact, the Industrial Exhibition Company. When the Assistant Aldermen take this matter under consideration to-day, they should not forget that the great body of the people consider it a palpable and outrageous swindle, and will brand everyone aiding it in any way as an accessory to the fraud. The Common Council is expected to resist the job with success until the Legislature meets, when a final end must be put to the scheme by the repeal of the law authorizing the loan.

Since the elections, the *World* has been soaring into regions where its little handful of readers can scarcely be expected to follow it. It has succeeded in persuading itself that it has always been faithful to its party, and now it contributes some flowers of poetry to political discussion which are worthy of the Albany *Argus*. Thus we read in the *World* of yesterday: "The Democratic Party stands, like the storm-beaten peak of Mount Washington, rock-rooted in the crust of the earth, and buttressed with eternal hills, still lifting its hoary summit into the sky." This is the first time we have heard of the Democratic Party having a hoary summit. Then the *World* goes on to say that the Liberal Republican movement will only be remembered because of the "cruel and fatal delusion" it practiced on Mr. GREELEY, "whom it sent, broken-hearted, to a premature grave." For putting that fact much more mildly some time ago, the *World* raged at us like the Bull of Basan of which it has probably read in the course of its recent Biblical researches. The *World* generally comes round to the views we express—six months afterward. It will soon be denouncing Erie. Last week it defended it on two successive days—on the first day of its defense the stock fell three per cent., and, on the second day two per cent. So that it seems that the *World* has still some influence—though not in the direction it supposes. It is only injurious to any cause which it advocates, as the Democrats long ago found out. When next it defends Erie, look out for another heavy fall in the stock.

The State Senate, it appears, still depends upon the uncertainties of election returns. Following our rule of keeping on the safe side, we have hitherto conceded the Twenty-third District, composed of the Counties of Chenango, Delaware, and Schoharie, to the Democrats; but from the complete unofficial returns it appears we can claim the election of Mr. JAMES G. THOMPSON, the Republican candidate, by thirty majority. There is more reason to believe that such is the case from the fact that the Republicans have a small majority for their State ticket in the district, and Mr. THOMPSON was a strong candidate, not likely to run behind his ticket. The Senate is, therefore, quite certain to have seventeen Republicans, and, if Mr. MADDEN'S small majority does not disappear in the official canvass, it will have eighteen. It is satisfactory to know that, in any case, there will be a sufficient number of Republicans in the Senate to prevent the kind of legislation in which such Democrats as JACOBS, RAY, and LORD take delight. These men having been elected in the name of reform, it will be instructive to watch their proceedings at Albany. No harm will come to the public interests if they are very closely watched.

Some aspersions have been cast upon the jury in the Udderzook case which, on examination of the facts, will show to be undeserved. The first balloting showed a wide difference of views, but it is easy to see that it was caused by a misconception of the evidence. That this was the case is shown by the unanimity reached by the jury immediately after the testimony in dispute, and upon which the case turned, was made more clear by being read from the Bench. It is evident from these ballotings, which have been the subject of severe criticism, that the jury at no time had any intention of bringing in an absurd verdict like that in the Stokes case, but were resolved from the first to act upon the sensible conclusion that the prisoner was guilty of murder in the first degree, or was innocent of all crime. When satisfied of the identity of the deceased with the person UDDERZOOK was charged with killing, they promptly brought in a verdict of guilty. Upon a fair consideration of all the facts, the jurymen are entitled to praise rather than censure. They carefully weighed the evidence, and fearlessly rendered the verdict which, in their judgment, it demanded. There was no defiance of the law by one of those compromise verdicts which have been so common of late. It would be a great gain for the community if all juries in murder cases were as conscientious and intelligent as that which tried UDDERZOOK.

According to the opinion of M. THIERS, and the obvious conclusion of the political compromise in France, the establishment of the Conservative Republic is assured. President MACMAHON'S powers will be extended for five years only, and we presume that the constitutional bills to be dealt with by the Assembly will leave him no chance of misapprehending the position of himself and his Cabinet as the instruments of a democratic system of Government. In disposing of the constitutional bills, a term will, doubtless, be placed to the existence of the present National Assembly, and preparations will be made for the election of the Legislative Assembly and Senate, which ought, in the natural order of things, to succeed it. If the Republic were to be administered by men like the leaders of the present majority, there might be just ground for apprehension that "Conservative" would be held to mean repressive and centralized. But, with the virtual abandonment of the idea that the Republic is a purely temporary device, the political supremacy of the Monarchists is at an end. The elections to the vacant seats will probably wipe out their majority, and the Assembly to be elected after a dissolution of the present one cannot fail to be overwhelmingly Republican.

When Prince BISMARCK was relieved of the Presidency of the Prussian Cabinet, there was a good deal of speculation indulged in about the decline of his influence, the lack of royal sympathy with his ecclesiastical policy, and a good deal more to the same effect. If there were ever any ground for supposing that VON ROON'S succession to the chair of BISMARCK was a blow aimed at the supremacy of the Chancellor, the reinstatement of BISMARCK must be held to mean that his political star is again in the ascendant. Certainly, a good many people, the Pope among the number, believed that the Emperor WILLIAM did not quite approve of the ecclesiastical legislation, of which Prince BISMARCK was the chief promoter in Prussia. The Emperor lately told the Pope that he was entirely mistaken in that opinion, and now it would seem as if, in restoring Prince BISMARCK to his place at the head of the Prussian Ministry, the Emperor wished to give all the world a fresh pledge that the war against Ultramontanism in Prussia would be waged to the bitter end.

WINTER AND THE WORKING CLASSES.

The careful correspondents whom we have sent to various parts of the country to describe the condition of trade, are obliged to report general depression, and not very cheering prospects. With every desire to put the best face that we can upon commercial affairs, it is impossible to disguise the fact that mills and factories are closing in all directions, and that thousands of persons who depend for their daily bread upon their daily wages are being thrown out of employment. This is not a merely local symptom—it is found in all manufacturing districts, and wherever trade has generally been most active at this season of the year. We must, therefore, make up our minds that a very hard Winter is before us, and that the working classes will be placed in a position in which they will need the wisest advice of their best friends. Nor will advice alone be sufficient, for a man cannot keep his wife and children on good counsel. There will be an urgent necessity for the exercise of charity in practical forms, and for the introduction of some form of relief which will keep the working men from want without lowering their sense of independence, and without encouraging habits of idleness or dissipation.

Several meetings of working men have been held in this City, and we have read the reports of the proceedings with great attention, in the hope of discovering some suggestion which may tend to enable us to lessen the difficulties now pressing upon us. It would not be fair or reasonable to expect the working men to find a remedy for our financial troubles. But there are many shrewd and well-informed men among them who are quite as capable as anybody else of judging in what way aid can be most usefully extended to them. Some wild propositions have been made, but they do not proceed from American workmen, but from the foreign class which has been trained to attribute to Government much more extensive powers than are exercised under a republic. The "United Order of Internationals," for example, present a petition to Congress in which they lay down the principle that all "penniless, homeless, and involuntary idle persons" are "properly the wards of the nation," and therefore should be supported by the nation. But where the money is to come from to carry out this plan, the "Internationals" do not inform us. It is easy to hold a meeting and pass these two resolutions—"(1) Resolved, that we are out of employment; (2) Resolved, that the State or Congress shall find us employment." But, unfortunately, neither money nor employment is to be called into existence by resolutions. There are laws of supply and demand, and equally inflexible laws which govern the circulation of money, and all the resolutions passed at all the meetings in the world cannot change them. Nor is there here any field for the demagogue to work upon in this respect. It cannot be said that we have an expensive royal family to support, or too large an army or a navy, or too many huge private estates, or taxes imposed for the benefit of restricted classes. The Bradlaughs and the Odgers would find none of their usual stock-in-trade in this country. Labor is free, and every working man has a vote. There are no inclosed lands, and no pauper system. If there is poverty, it is because the natural laws of trade are working themselves out, and the utmost the Government can do is to watch the process, and see that it causes no more friction than is absolutely unavoidable. It cannot, for instance, compel people to buy cotton goods, or build more railroads, or pay for the railroads already built, or relieve an overburdened market of the supplies which have accumulated in it. These things must regulate themselves, and the power of the Government to do good is practically extremely limited. It may, however, by interference do a great deal of harm, and lead us into new difficulties which will indefinitely postpone our recovery from the difficulties already confronting us.

Some of the working men met in this City on Sunday, and passed a resolution "that work on a large scale must be promptly furnished by the people to the people." Well, but who are the people? Are not the men who passed this resolution a portion of the people, and what other portion do they expect to provide them with employment? Do they see any class luxuriating in idleness and wealth? Can you oblige a man to build a house on his vacant lot, or to set about refurnishing a house already built, or to carry on his factory at a dead loss? When money is scarce, the demand for labor slackens; when people will not buy, it is useless to put more commodities upon the market. How can Congressional laws affect such a state of things as this? The working men say that Congress or the State should instantly undertake extensive public works. We wish it were possible, but when you come to sift it all down, the old question recurs—Where is the necessary money to come from? It is not a good time to talk of increased taxation. And then it must be remembered that great building or road-making operations cannot be carried on during the Winter months. What can be done in the midst of frost and snow and ice? There are some works in great cities which are always necessary, and we hope the Legislature will provide sufficient money for carrying these on. But the relief thus afforded will only reach a very small number—not one in ten thousand. And are the girls and women thrown out of employment to be uncared for? They cannot be set to work on roads or in "public works," and they must not be allowed to starve.

A deputation of workmen waited upon Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER the other day, and he seems to have spoken to them to this effect—that he would be very happy to do anything for them; that he could not tell what was best to be done; but if the working men would devise a feasible plan, he thought he could aid in "actualizing" it. Unsatisfactory as this must have been to the deputation, we are much afraid that it is nearly all that can be said at the present moment. If Congress can restore confidence, and unlock money, and free large firms from their embarrassments, capital and labor will very soon revert to their old relations. But Congress has no Aladdin's lamp; it must obey immutable laws, like all the rest of us. Still, we quite agree with the working men that Congress should, without loss of time, make some attempt to deal with the present difficulties. The Legislature of our own State must not be too niggardly in making appropriations for needful public works. The general public should try by all means to strengthen the best of the existing organized charities, so as to enable them to meet the inevitable demands of Winter. As for "strikes," it is impossible to hear of them now with any patience. Capital is not at fault; it is not the enemy of the working man. We are all suffering from a common misfortune, and we must meet it with a united front, and not with insane imitations of the miserable class warfares and jealousies of Europe.

MANDAMUS SUITS AGAINST THE CITY.

It is tolerably well known that in these days the favorite method of breaking into the City Treasury is by writ of peremptory mandamus. By this means, people who had conspired with indicted officials to defraud the City have been able to evade the trial of their claims upon their merits, and have been able to reap the fruits of corrupt bargains, while depriving the legal representatives of the people of the opportunity of showing that the amounts claimed were simply the products of schemes of collusive plunder. Judge BARRETT has given a salutary check to the very loose judicial usage which has recently prevailed in regard to mandamus proceedings against the City. Twenty-four applications for a writ of mandamus have just been rejected by him, on grounds which will commend themselves to the approval of every fair-minded lawyer and of every honest man. The thirteen applications which were disposed of yesterday claimed payment of $349,347. As these suits are very fair samples of the kind of litigation which the representatives of the people are called on to defend, it may be worth while to describe them.

Four suits, commenced on Sept. 25, are brought by JOHN A. BAGLEY, Surveyor, to compel the Controller to pay $198,769 for fees in certain street-opening cases. This same BAGLEY was paid $81,723 for his services as Surveyor during the reign of TWEED. Of the sum now claimed, $98,415 is for fees in the first and second Broadway widening, and $100,354 is for fees connected with the opening of Riverside Park. Four other suits were commenced on the same date by the notorious GEORGE H. PURSER. This gentleman enjoyed a somewhat unenviable fame as head of the Street-opening Bureau under Corporation Counsel O'GORMAN. The fees paid to him between 1868 and 1872 amounted to $132,058, and the fees now sued for reach the trifling amount of $106,325. These are divided, in nearly the same proportion as BAGLEY'S, between the Broadway widening and Riverside Park jobs. PURSER, it should be remembered, occupied the modest position of Clerk to the Commissioners, and his services chiefly relate to drafting and copying reports and similar duties. Two suits are brought by JAMES S. HENNESSY to recover $21,500 for his services as Commissioner in the Broadway widening. Mr. HENNESSY owed his appointment to Judge CARDOZO, but was not so fortunate as some of his associates in getting his bill paid before the accession to power of a Reform administration. WILLIAM WOOD also seeks to recover, by writ of mandamus, his bill of $7,500 as Commissioner in Broadway widening. CHARLES G. CORNELL, appointed by Judge CARDOZO as Commissioner in Broadway widening, claims $14,000, and GRATZ NATHAN, appointed, of course, by the same Judge, claims $1,250 for services as Commissioner in the matter of Madison avenue extension.

As may be assumed from the character of the persons who bring them, these claims, doubtless, possess very different degrees of legal validity. Without prejudice to any of them, however, it may safely be stated that recovery by writ of mandamus is not the proper way to establish their justice. We find by the quarterly report of the Corporation Counsel, that seventy of these mandamus cases were commenced during the last three months. At the rate at which Judge BARRETT is disposing of them, there will, probably, be fewer of them on the calendar by the end of next quarter. From the same report, we observe that, between August and November, there were 170 suits for vacating assessments, decided, nearly all, in favor of the applicant. This branch of Municipal litigation stands as urgently in need of some prompt and comprehensive remedy as the expensive nuisance of proceedings against the City by writ of peremptory mandamus.

THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

The State Board of Charities recently held its first public meeting in New-York, under the new law increasing its powers and responsibilities. Unfortunately for the general management of charities in this State, the Legislature has never given this important board such powers as were given similar boards in other States. The money appropriation alone has been ridiculously small, only amounting, we believe, to $2,500 per annum, and the sole influence of the board has been advisory, and through its reports. Owing to this crippled condition of the former board, its members, with the exception of one or two, were not very active or enthusiastic in the service, and it was, we believe, exceedingly difficult to secure a quorum at their meetings.

In the last Legislature the board was reconstructed, to give it more efficiency and scope. Two separate acts were passed increasing its powers, one of which was passed through solely by the activity and influence of a voluntary association—mainly of ladies—of this City, called the "State Charities Aid Association." It is almost to be regretted that the Governor, in making his new appointments for this board, did not put one of these ladies in the management. Among the new members were the Attorney General and Secretary of State *ex officio*, Mr. HOWARD POTTER, Mr. SHERMAN, and others. The new acts gave the board an important power in appointing local committees, who should have authority to visit county institutions of charity dependent on public moneys for support.

This simple provision is of considerable interest to all those attempting to reform county charities, and one effect of it was to call a considerable number of gentlemen outside of the Board of Charities to this special meeting. During last year the visits of the ladies of the Aid Association in Westchester County had disclosed a number of abuses or matters of neglect in the Poor-house, near Tarrytown. The officials of such houses always dislike visitation and reforms in ancient abuses, which have become fixed customs with them. They objected to the visits of the ladies, and at last succeeded in influencing the Supervisors to forbid their entrance, so that the whole effort of inducing the residents of each county to look into their public institutions, and to gradually bring about the needed reforms, seemed likely to be wrecked in the first county in which it was applied, by the obstinacy and stupidity of the officials. Under the new law the State Board of Charities had power to depute any visitors they might select, who would have legal right to visit such institutions. By co-operating with the Ladies' State Aid Association the board would at once have throughout the State an excellent corps of the very best citizens and most benevolent and influential ladies to assist them, in a legal form, in improving the county charities.

Several meetings, however, of the State Board occurred, and, through the inattention of members who ought to have been present, this important matter of the appointment of local visitors was deferred. It began almost to appear as if the officials of the county poor-houses and asylums, dreading exposure, had formed a cabal within the board to defeat this wise provision of the law. A number of citizens, who were members of the State Aid Association, accordingly appeared at this meeting, headed by Mr. EATON, and among them such well-known gentlemen as Col. STEBBINS, Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., and others, and presented the names of visitors who might properly be appointed for Westchester County and for New-York City. The board immediately accepted them unanimously, and the ladies who were so ignominiously excluded by the officials have now the legal right to visit, examine into, and report on the Westchester County Poor-houses. Other visitors in other counties will now feel that their visits to the public institutions, designed to benefit the wretched inmates, will be supported by law; and from them will, no doubt, arise many improvements and reforms in our county poor administration.

One of the new acts gives the Secretary of the State Board, Dr. HOYT, great authority in improving the condition of those most wretched inmates of the county poor-houses—the pauper children. No pauper child of sound body and mind ought to be in an almshouse in this country more than a few weeks at a time. A thousand natural asylums are open for such persons in every part of the country, and vastly better than any that man can contrive—we mean in farmers' families. One association alone in this City—the Children's Aid Society—could easily "place out" all the pauper children of the whole State. The new board should see to it that the caution and conservative habits of delay, which have previously characterized its operations, should not postpone, for a single month, the permanent relief of the most hopeless and neglected of all wretched creatures in our community, the pauper children of the almshouses. The Secretary has now full legal authority to place these in orphan asylums, or apprentice them to employers. If the board neglect this duty of humanity, they neglect that for which they especially exist; if through absence from the meetings, or general inattention, this important reform (so long and needlessly delayed) be again deferred beyond another Winter, the evil in mind and body experienced by these wretched children of poverty, should cry out to the consciences of these men who have taken on themselves the duty of protecting the poor and helpless. And if their own consciences are dull to the voice, an enlightened public opinion will hold them accountable.

DETECTION OF DETECTIVES.

It is to be regretted that the investigation into the conduct of the detectives who arrested the forger, MACDONNELL, has been so managed that it cannot be fairly considered as conclusive in any respect. There is no doubt concerning the motives of JARVIS and the other Deputy Sheriff; they suspected there was some property they did not get their hands on, and naturally they are in a great rage about the matter. It is these champions who have done so much injury to the cause which Messrs. PIERREPONT and DA COSTA in its earliest stages served so well.

On the other hand, the accused have damaged themselves by permitting their counsel to take advantage of the technical rules of evidence to exclude the statements of the forger MACDONNELL from the case. In the outset they declared that they courted the fullest possible investigation, and they should have been careful not to shrink from it in any way. It is true that sometimes it is a hardship to admit the declarations of a convicted felon against the officers who effected his arrest, but in this case there was none. MACDONNELL'S statements would receive no credence until they were corroborated by more reputable testimony, and by excluding them it was made impossible to know whether such testimony was in existence, or for the accused to refute them by evidence in their own behalf. Had they admitted these statements, and then disproved them, as they asserted they could easily do, a verdict of not guilty could have been entered, and we are sure such an ending of the case would have given more pleasure to the eminent gentlemen who conducted the prosecution than to any one else. As it is, the detectives must be content with the Scotch verdict of not proven. The case has ended, leaving matters precisely where they were when the investigation began. The statements of MACDONNELL are in themselves unworthy of belief, but we have not been allowed to know whether they are sustained by credible testimony or not.

The case must now end with the technical acquittal of the accused, and it cannot be said from the disclosures of this trial that any other proceedings which may be taken against them will be any more successful. But the merits of the case are, and must remain, in doubt. It is not just to assume that the statements of MACDONNELL are true because the accused insisted that they should be excluded. We do not believe that they have carried conviction to the public mind in any way. The suspicious and indecent advocacy of the prosecution by the *World* and JARVIS caused doubts to arise in many minds which would otherwise have been convinced. It is but fair to admit that in some points JARVIS and his underling were flatly contradicted by presumably disinterested witnesses. But upon a full consideration of the case, no one can assert that the detectives have been vindicated. Nor have they been convicted. This impotent conclusion is to be deeply regretted. It has been often charged, but never proved beyond all doubt, that our detectives habitually have illicit dealings with criminals. The compounding of felonies is among the least heinous of the offenses which have been alleged against them. It is of the utmost importance that the public shall know beyond all chance of being mistaken whether these charges are true or false. The Macdonnell case seemed to present the opportunity for acquiring this greatly needed knowledge, and we awaited its conclusion with some interest. But the inquiry must begin again, and from some other starting point. In some way the public must get at the truth. We know that our detective system is often inefficient, and that it must be improved. But if it is corrupt to anything like the extent which has been charged, it must, for the safety of society, be totally abolished. Some organized effort should be made to obtain the truth.

FRESH BEEF EXPORTATION.

The high price of beef in Great Britain has been the means of inducing several persons in the United States and Australia to attempt the invention of apparatus by the aid of which fresh beef might be carried in a frozen state to the London, Liverpool, and other important markets. Out of all who puzzled their brains upon the matter only two—one in each country—appear to have succeeded. The Australian inventor demonstrated the feasibility of the undertaking, and the value of his invention, by serving at a public luncheon beef which he had preserved in excellent condition for eighty-five days. After such an exhibition, there were, of course, strong hopes of success. In July last the ship *Norfolk*, having been fitted with tanks and the appliances necessary for the purpose, started from Melbourne with a cargo of beef. The inventor took passage on board in order to be able, should there be defects, to discover them and apply remedies. In spite of his presence, however, the experiment proved a failure. When at sea about thirty-four days it was found necessary to throw the greater part of the meat overboard. Ten tons were saved from the lot with the object of establishing beyond doubt that it was possible to supply Londoners with fresh meat killed in Australia, but by the time the ship reached the Azores it became evident that this could not be done, and the last of the cargo was thrown out. The inventor has since explained the cause of the failure. From his statement it would seem that there were several defects in the construction of the apparatus, which, by the way, consists of two tanks, one inclosed in the other, sufficient space being allowed for the free flow of water between the two. The ice is placed above the lid of the inner tank. When mixed with salt, cold brine flows over the sides of the tank and freezes the contents. The defects in construction were of such a nature that there was a considerable waste of the freezing brine. The ice melted with great rapidity, and the stock disappeared altogether at the Azores. Now, if this explanation be correct, and there is no reason to believe it otherwise, the ultimate success of the invention may be regarded as certain. The fact has been proved that the cargo was preserved in a condition for food thirty days.

In regard to the American invention, we cannot say much. Soon after it was patented the public was led to suppose that a company had been formed for the purpose of using it. Great things were expected to follow. So far, however, it is understood that the company has not been able to come to terms with the inventor. The system of refrigerator tanks that he would employ is, we presume, somewhat similar to that of the Australian inventor. The necessity for keeping the ice so long does not exist, owing to the shortness of the passage between here and Liverpool compared with that between Melbourne and London. Considering the manifest difference in favor of the American exporter, it seems a pity that anything should be allowed to stand in the way of carrying out the project immediately. Some time ago reference was made by us to the spirited effort of an enterprising Scotch firm to establish a traffic in live cattle between here and Glasgow. During the fine weather the chances of success were good; and although the profit was light, it was expected that, with increased facilities on shipboard, it would gradually grow heavier, and that it would finally pay well. Rough weather no sooner appeared than the trade had to be abandoned. While the last shipment was on the way to England, four steers broke loose, and were carried overboard. The loss to the company occasioned thereby was so great that there was no power of compensating for it. As a consequence, the trade was abandoned, for the present at least.

An attempt has also been made to send live cattle from South America to Great Britain, but it was unsuccessful. The scheme, however, has not been permanently abandoned. The Argentine Government is said to have granted a seven years' privilege to a Mr. MENDEZ to export live cattle. Vessels have been specially built for the purpose, and a trial has already been made, but with what result we have yet to learn.

WASHINGTON.

SALARIES OF REVENUE COLLECTORS—SPEAKER BLAINE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will recommend that Congress pass a law fixing the salaries of collectors of internal revenue at a definite sum. It has been found that the present system of special allowances, under which salaries are fixed by the Commissioner himself, causes the department much embarrassment, and is in many cases not satisfactory to the collectors. It is believed by the Commissioner that the action sought from Congress will remove the trouble and dissatisfaction, and at the same time improve the collection service.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The announcement is made that Speaker Blaine will come here on the 20th inst., to remain for the season. There is no opposition to his re-election among the members of the House who have thus far been in Washington this Fall. Everybody wanting particular positions on committees are conferring with him through friends, and in the usual way, as much as though he were already chosen.

THE INDIANS.

PUNISHING WANDERING BANDS—CORP. SWOOP KILLS FOURTEEN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—An official report from Lieut. Schuyler, of the Fifth Cavalry, dated Rio Verde, Indian Reservation Arizona Territory, 15th ult., says: "I left this post Sept. 16, with fifteen men and twenty-three Indian scouts to find a band of Tonto Apaches, supposed to be camped near Turret Mountain. On the 23d Corp. Swoop, who had been detailed with eleven scouts to pursue a certain direction in the search, came unexpectedly upon a ranchero of Tontos, of four houses, and as he was discovered, he attacked and killed the whole party of fourteen Tontos. On his return march he located the main body, numbering upward of sixty men, about six miles from the mouth of the East Fork of the Verde. A party of Tonto scouts were also sent out in another direction, and on returning reported that four of their number had deserted and had gone home sick. The deserters were afterward trailed into the camp of the hostile Indians, who were found to have left. A thorough scout of the country thereabouts did not indicate that any Indians are camped east of the Bradshaw Mountains, unless on New River, pretty far down. Upon Lieut. Schuyler's return to the Rio Verde Reservation, he found that three bands of Tontos, under the Chiefs Eskeltoottie, Cachas, and Naquir Naquis, numbering in all about 150 persons, had left the reservation on the morning of Oct. 9. Their trail had not been discovered up to the date of the report."

RAILROAD LITIGATION IN VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 10.—The hearing in the case of George B. Chase and Peter Butler, of Boston, representing a minority of the stockholders of the Vermont Valley Railroad Company, against the Directors of that company, was commenced today in the United States Circuit Court, in Chambers, before Judge Smalley. The points at issue are the validity of the ten years' lease of this road made in 1865 to the Rutland Railroad Company, and also the validity of the further extension of the lease for twenty years from 1871. Judge Prout, of Rutland, and C. N. Davenport, of Brattleboro, appear for the orators, and E. W. Stoughton, of New-York, and E. J. Phelps, of this city, for the defendants. Messrs. Davenport and Stoughton have already opened the case, which is one of great interest to railroads in this section. The hearing will continue a day or two longer.

THE STATE ELECTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The vote for Thayer for Secretary of State, in this City, was 6,528, instead of 6,258 as previously reported. The *Journal* claims the election of Thompson (Republican) as Senator in the Twenty-third District, by 20 majority, making 18 Republicans elected to the Senate.

ENGLISH TOPICS.

THE CAUSES OF DISTURBANCE IN THE MONEY MARKET.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1873.

It was generally expected that the Directors of the Bank of England would yesterday raise the rate of discount from seven to seven and a half or eight per cent., but the expectation has not yet been fulfilled. It is thought, however, that the bank may be forced to take this step unless there is a favorable change in the general state of affairs. The American difficulties affected the money market more than was at first anticipated, and though nothing very serious has happened, the financial world is still nervous and depressed. Trade at home is almost stagnant, and abroad there are grave symptoms of disturbance. It is scarcely possible that the great ultramontane movement, which is pushing its way through every part of Europe, should fail to produce an explosion in one quarter or another; and French affairs are making English capitalists particularly uncomfortable. It is every day becoming more apparent that, both politically and financially, France is in a very dangerous condition. It was too much to expect that any country could go through all that France has gone through within the last few years, and—to borrow a phrase from another sphere of combat—"come up smiling." The catastrophe of the late war was bad enough in itself, but it was tenfold worse coming on the back of the bankruptcy and demoralization of the Second Empire. The payment of the indemnity was a vast paper transaction, and the bills have now to be met. On the other hand, domestic politics appear to be as volcanic as ever. Whichever way the vote of the Assembly goes on the question of Monarchy or Republic, it will prove nothing and settle nothing. It will be merely the vote of the Assembly; but how far the Assembly represents the country, who can tell? If a Monarchy is set up, Republicans and Bonapartists will unite against it; if the Republic is confirmed, the Bonapartists will join forces with the Monarchists to subvert it. The great body of the people are on neither one side nor the other; all they want is a strong Government, and they are willing that the candidates should fight it out between them, and that the victor should be accepted. All this keeps English finance very sensitive and unsettled. Nobody can forecast the course of the next few weeks. Money may be wanted for Germany; money may be wanted for the United States; there may be a new loan or a new revolution in France. There are alarming reports of a terrible famine impending in Bengal, and the Ashantee war is also a source of uneasiness. Letters have arrived to-day which show that the war is going to be briskly followed up, but that there is danger of ambush and treachery on every side. There is a growing impression that reliance on native allies will be extremely hazardous, and that the English forces will have to be strongly reinforced, so as to take everything upon their own shoulders. It will be seen, therefore, that there is abundant reason why the money market should be out of sorts. There have already been symptoms of panic, and these may be repeated. The great difficulty of the Bank of England is, that raising the rate of discount, which is necessary to check a drain of gold, is very bad for a domestic panic; yet it may have both disorders to deal with at once.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

Now that the case for the defense is closed, there is some hope that the judges, jury, and counsel may be released before Christmas. The prosecution is going to produce some rebutting evidence, but I should think there is really nothing that needs to be seriously rebutted. On the question of identity, all Roger's family, with the exception of his mother, (now dead,) who was crazy on this point, and bent on finding an heir, in order to spite the Doughtys and Tichbornes, and a distant relation who was not very intimate with Roger, have declared against the claimant. The family includes persons of high position, character, and personal honor, and no motive has been shown why they should band together in an infamous conspiracy against Roger to deprive him of his rights. On the question of the loss of the Bella, none of the crew of that vessel have been discovered; the claimant, (if he is Roger,) is the sole survivor, as far as can be traced. On the question of the identity of the claimant and Arthur Orton, it is admitted that their tracks ran wonderfully close, and Arthur Orton is not forthcoming to vindicate his friend. The claimant has not produced a single person of character and standing who was intimate with Roger, to speak to his identity with the exception of an officer of the Guides, who gave a highly-qualified opinion in his favor. It has further to be noticed that some of the claimant's most important witnesses have only been fished up during the last few weeks or months, and that they are persons of the most equivocal character. There are a great many stories afloat as to the opinions of the jury, and the claimant's friends assert confidently that there are two "boot-eaters" among them; that is, two jurymen who would eat their boots rather than assist to return a verdict against the claimant. As the jury must be unanimous, the trial would go for nothing unless they all agreed, and a third told it, perhaps, scarcely conceivable. It is tolerably certain, however, that there is little danger of such a calamity. It is said that the claimant and his agents have had a violent controversy as to the close of the evidence, the claimant being anxious to go on producing any sort of evidence that turned up, while his advisers held that if the jury were not influenced in his favor by the evidence already produced, no further accumulation of evidence could help him. The claimant is, apparently, the only person who is not in any hurry for the end of the case.

THE THEATRES—A NEW POLITICAL SATIRE.

Theatrical managers have certainly no reason to complain of any want of royal patronage. If the Queen has given up going to the theatre, the younger branches of the family make amends. The Prince of Wales has been going over several highly preserved estates and shooting the swarming birds, and during his absence from town the Princess went to the play about every night. She has been very much impressed by Mr. Irving's *Richelieu*, and took Prince John of Glücksburg to see it one night, and the Duke of Cambridge another night. The Prince of Wales came to town at the end of the week, and he and the Princess have scarcely missed a night at one theatre or another. Most of the houses have begun their preparations for Christmas, but in the meanwhile, new pieces are continually being brought out. I understand that a version of Beaumarchais' "Marriage of Figaro," is to be attempted at the Olympic, and those who know anything of the original will understand that the attempt is at least courageous. There will be a curious coincidence in the revival of the famous comedy which hastened the downfall of the French monarchy, at the moment when a restoration is being attempted. Mlle. Nilsson and Mlle. Lucca have both played and sung *Cherubino* on the operatic stage, but where, in the ordinary ranks of English players, a speaking *Cherubino* is to be found, it would be difficult to say. The success of the "Happy Land" has given a stimulus to political satire on the stage, and a new piece of the same kind was brought out last night at the Olympic. It is called "Ridiculous Rehearsals," and is by Mr. Blanc. In some respects it is a parody on Bulwer-Lytton's play; but the great

point of it is that *Richelieu* is the very image of Gladstone, while the *Duke of Orleans* presents an irresistible resemblance to Disraeli. Three Secretaries of State dodge about with their hats before their faces, for fear they should be pounced upon by the dramatic censor; but the audience, at least, has no difficulty in discovering that they are Lord Granville, Mr. Cardwell, and Mr. Lowe. There are allusions to the Ashantee war, the elections, and all sorts of political questions, and the piece has already plunged into popularity. The public relish for this sort of fun is due, I suspect, not so much to the fun itself as to the malicious satisfaction of enjoying it at the Lord Chamberlain's expense. It has become a regular thing with dramatic authors to try to entrap the censor into some sort of interference with their pieces, as the best advertisement they can have. I am in error, I find, in saying that Tom Taylor's "Arkwright's Wife" is to be withdrawn at the Globe. It is still running.

J. H. F.

THE PROTECTION OF GAME.

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE SEASON OF THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION.

The inaugural meeting of the New-York Association for the Protection of Game for the season of 1873-4, was held last night at the residence of Royal Phelps, Esq., the President of the association, No. 22 East Sixteenth street. A full attendance of members were present, and among the invited guests were William C. Prime, author of "I Go a-Fishing," and several well-known sportsmen. The meeting having been called to order by the President, counsel for the club made a statement of the prosecutions which had been commenced since the 14th of March last, showing that twenty-seven suits had been commenced at a cost of about $500, all of which had been decided except two or three, and those that had been decided were in favor of the association. Counsel also reported that the Game laws were now pretty generally observed in this City, and that the detectives had actually received assistance from many of the first-class restaurants. Two candidates were proposed for membership. In the course of an argument on the question of prosecuting all violations of the Game laws, the President said that the association had spent large sums of money in proceeding against parties who had resisted the Game laws, while other local societies, who saw the offenses committed every day, did absolutely nothing. The association had stopped the sale of game out of season in the City, but the sportsmen of Long Island, Connecticut, and the far West had not made the slightest effort to prevent the wholesale destruction of game. The club had done a great deal of good in instructing the people as to when the different kinds of game were and were not in season, and it seemed as if they ought to get some little assistance from the country clubs.

After the meeting had adjourned the supper-rooms were thrown open, and a splendid repast was partaken of by the members and their guests. When the imaginary cloth had been removed, the health of J. D. Prime was proposed, and that gentleman in responding related his experiences in shad-fishing on the Connecticut River during the Summer. The health of the host was proposed, and responded to in a characteristic speech on out-door sports. After a most enjoyable reunion the members separated.

The following are extracts from the Game laws, as at present in force:

Deer—Shall only be pursued, or killed, in the County of Suffolk, between the 10th day of October and the 10th day of November in each year, under a penalty of $50, or imprisonment not exceeding three months.

Woodcock—Can only be killed, or had in possession, between the 3d day of July and the 1st day of January, under a penalty of $50 for each bird.

Quail—Can only be killed, or had in possession, between the 20th day of October and the 1st day of January, under a penalty of $25.

Trespass—Any person who shall knowingly trespass upon lands for the purpose of shooting, hunting, or fishing thereon, after public notice by the owner or occupant thereof, as provided in the following section, shall be liable to such owner or occupant in exemplary damages to an amount not exceeding $100, and shall also be liable to such owner or occupant for the value of the game killed or taken. The possession of implements of shooting or fishing shall be presumptive evidence of the purpose of the trespass.

Sign-boards—The notice referred to in the preceding section shall be given by erecting and maintaining sign-boards, at least one foot square, in at least two conspicuous places on the premises; such notices to have appended thereto the name of the owner or occupant; and any person who shall tear down or in any way deface or injure any such sign-board shall be liable to a penalty of $100.

Catching Trout—No person shall at any time catch any speckled trout with any device save with a hook and line, except for the purpose of propagation, as hereinafter provided, or place any set-lines in waters inhabited by them, under a penalty of $50 for each offense.

No person shall kill, or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any speckled trout, save only from the 15th day of March to the 15th day of September, under a penalty of $25 for each fish. But this section shall not prevent any person from catching trout with nets, in waters owned by them, to stock other waters.

Private Ponds—Every person who shall be convicted of wrongfully and wilfully taking any fish from any private pond without the consent of the owner thereof shall be adjudged guilty of malicious trespass and shall be liable to a penalty of three times the value of the fish taken, and shall also be liable to indictment for a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding thirty days, or by a fine not exceeding $250, or by both fine and imprisonment.

LOCAL REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Third Assembly District Republican Association held a meeting last evening at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets. After transacting the usual routine business, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. John H. Fleming, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of the Third Assembly District do congratulate the Republicans of the State on having secured a majority in both Houses of the Legislature, and also congratulate Mr. Thomas F. Geary on his success.

The meeting then adjourned.

At a meeting of the Sixth Assembly District Republican Association, held last evening at No. 384 Grand street, the following resolution was offered by Henry A. Smith:

Resolved, That for the purpose of securing a fair and honest count of the votes polled at the annual election to be held by this association for officers and delegates to the Central Committee, in December next, the following persons be, and they are hereby appointed supervisors of said election, viz.: Robert Moore, James O. Ellery, Frederick Swizer, and Henry A. Smith, and they are hereby authorized to examine and count each vote polled at said election, and report the result at the next regular meeting of the association thereafter.

The resolution was declared out of order by the Chairman, from which an appeal was taken.

Pending the appeal, the officers of the association left the room. On motion, Mr. Robert Moore was called to the chair, and the resolution was adopted—160 to 2. The meeting then adjourned.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

The following are the statistics of the respective bureaus of the Department of Buildings for the week ending Nov. 8: The Bureau of Construction and Alteration reports 3 plans submitted for new buildings, comprising 1 tenement, 1 store, and 1 work-shop, and 7 plans for alterations; buildings examined and plans considered, 14; special applications for frame and other buildings, 14. Bureau of Unsafe Buildings, Violations, and Complaints reports 6 complaints, 2 violations received and 7 removed; 8 unsafe buildings, and 20 made safe; number of buildings inspected, 326. Bureau of Iron-work reports 18 buildings provided with fire-escapes, 35 notices for fire-escapes served, and 21 iron arch girders and beams tested. Bureau of Theatres, Hotels, School-houses, Factories, and Special Surveys, reports 9 theatres inspected, as follows: Booth's, Bowery, Olympic, Academy of Music, Barnum's, Union Square, Wood's Museum, Niblo's Garden, and the Broadway; no violations of the Building laws having occurred. Eight hotels were inspected: The Arlington, Ashland, Belmont, Astor House, Madison Avenue Hotel, Lenox House, the Glenham, and Compton House, all of which, except the Glenham, are reported as being provided with sufficient means of egress in case of fire.

THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

In pursuance of an order of Col. Vilmar, rescinding a previous order, suspending the drills and exercises of the Eleventh Regiment on account of the Prospect Park affair, a meeting of the line and staff officers and of the non-commissioned officers of the regiment was held at the regimental armory, corner Chrystie and Delancey streets, last night, for instruction and exercise, preparatory to the annual inspection of the regiment on the 17th instant. A full complement of the officers was in attendance, and efforts appear to have been made in every direction to bridge over the difficulties which have pervaded the regiment of late, and to restore it to its former good standing. The drills and exercises were commanded by Col. Vilmar in person. This evening, Companies D, F, and G will assemble at the armory for drill and exercise.

FRENCH IMMIGRATION SOCIETY.

The Société Française d'Emigration in its monthly report shows that during the past month 813 French immigrants were landed at this port, of whom 359 were Alsacians and 51 from Lorraine. The sum of $91 78 was expended during the month in aid of those in poor circumstances, and 68 were provided with employment through the agency of the Secretary. Active measures have been taken by the society to raise additional funds in aid of French immigrants, by means of subscriptions and charitable contributions, and Messrs. Arnaud and Lafon were appointed to collect the same. The French Benevolent Society will be called upon for co-operation in the work of aiding the distressed poor among the French immigrants during the Winter.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The representation of "Gli Ugonotti" at the Academy of Music, last evening, offered the strongest proof yet afforded of the strength of the company formed at the outset of the present season. Few managers care to cope with the difficulties of Meyerbeer's admirable work, and when they venture upon its performance the results seldom correspond with the excellence of the intention. Although "Gli Ugonotti" is not nearly so well known in this country as in France and England, the frequenters of the opera do not require much information as to the nature and magnitude of these difficulties. Written for the Académie Royale de Musique, and brought out at a period at which no outlay of time and money was thought too great to insure a perfect interpretation, "Gli Ugonotti" makes immense demands upon the resources of an impresario. No less than seven artists of the first order are needed for the principal rôles, and these artists must be possessed not merely of voice and culture, but of uncommon histrionic talent. The choral and orchestral departments are more heavily taxed by the music of "Gli Ugonotti" than by that of any other modern works, and ought to be unusually numerous. Scenery combining historic accuracy with picturesqueness is wanted, and provision is made for an amount of pageantry which no Italian composer, wisely or unwisely, ever counted upon. But the requirements that the performers should be conspicuously good as singers and actors are, after all, most stringent, and compliance with these necessities of "Gli Ugonotti"—the best known out of France, where the score is never rendered in its entirety—is really most to be considered. With the methods of production of an author the public has nothing to do, and hence we will not go over the ground so often traversed in discussions as to whether Meyerbeer's achievements in general, and whether "Gli Ugonotti" in particular, were the offspring of patient labor, or of a succession of happy inspirations. That they result from calculation rather than from genius does not seem doubtful, but when the strains of "Gli Ugonotti" are as captivating, and its concerted passages as forceful, as if written a year ago, while the efforts of contemporary composers pale before the later glory of Gounod and Wagner, it is worth debating whether talent is not more to be prized than genius. And how lavishly Meyerbeer has illustrated the highly dramatic story with which Scribe provided him the reader will admit. First comes the delicate romance in which *Raoul*, to a delicious accompaniment intended for delivery by the *viole d'amour*, describes his vision. Following directly, and contrasting with the bright and courtly music of the banquet-board, is heard the severe Lutheran chant of the Huguenot *Marcello*, and the weirdly-accompanied song of menace to the priests. The sombreness of this scene is quickly dispelled by the light *aria d'entrata* of the page *Urbano*, soon after which the act closes. In the second act are gathered the graceful introductory air of *Margarita*, the melodious chorus by the brook-side, the merry song of *Urbano*, the duet between *Margarita* and *Raoul*, and the last incidents, during which the determined utterances of the Catholic noblemen, the plaints of *Valentina*, and the accusations of *Raoul*, while perfectly distinct in themselves, are blended with consummate art into a superb finale. In act the third the same skilled distribution of light and shade is to be observed. Concerted passages, in which deep religious feeling and a festal spirit are alternately expressed, precede the superb duet between *Valentina* and *Marcello*, which is colored with equal breadth of touch and command of effect; and further on are the impulsive septet, the meeting of the Catholics and Huguenots—one of those remarkable scenes of confusion regulated, if we may use the word, with the utmost nicety—and the gay themes and sparkling instrumentation attending the departure of the nuptial cortége. The fourth act would suffice to make "Gli Ugonotti" immortal. There are no "points" to dwell upon, for it must be regarded in its completeness. The splendid treatment of the conspiracy scene cannot be declared outdone by the grandiose "Benediction of the Swords;" and although it appears hardly possible that anything but an anti-climax should be looked for in the subsequent proceedings, Meyerbeer has contrived to rivet attention, and to fitly terminate with the matchless duo between *Raoul* and *Valentina*. The field has been left almost wholly to the playwright in the last act, the musician showing himself more intent upon preserving the symmetry of the drama than upon self assertion. There is in it, notwithstanding its slighter hold upon an audience, testimony as to clearness in the appreciation of effect, and the same careful writing discernible at previous stages of the story, and it is only because of the hurry and din of the action that it escapes prominence. If we look, as we have done, but at the numbers of the score, it will be plain that a record of the success of yesterday's recital implies something more than a like mention in relation to most elements of the répertoire. From a musical and dramatic stand-point, "Gli Ugonotti" was last night very finely rendered. Mme. Nilsson essayed herself in *Valentina*, a character she had never assumed, and Mr. Strakosch's company divided among itself the remaining rôles. We should not like to proclaim *Valentina* one of Mme. Nilsson's best parts, but in the fourth act her duet with *Raoul* will unquestionably rank with her most impressive efforts. The lady's interpretation of the earlier duo with *Marcello* was, of course, not to be slighted; it was, however, in the trying situation when the daughter of *St. Bris* is face to face with the Huguenot nobleman, that her art as an actress was especially conspicuous. Mme. Nilsson's performance throughout this portion of "Gli Ugonotti" was very eloquent in respect alike of song, facial expression, and attitude. Her *Valentina* has less tragic grandeur than most prima donnas invest the personage with, but it is an impersonation consistent, touching, and, when the events command, powerful in no ordinary degree. Signor Campanini's portrayal of *Raoul* is, on the other hand, to be cited as the most striking he has yet accomplished. From his début, Signor Campanini's ownership of a delicious voice, and his mastery of a method becoming rarer from day to day, were recognized. Since his appearance the tenor has continually advanced in the favor of the public, and it is pleasant to note that the fulfillment of his freshest task is likely to add largely to his laurels. Signor Campanini, last evening, first elicited applause by his tasteful rendering of "Più bianca." Afterwards he sang with much sentiment and grace in the duet "Beltà divin," and, later on, the beauty of his tones was marked in the ever-welcome septet. Signor Campanini's triumph was won in the fourth act. Acting more varied than that of *Raoul*, yesterday, cannot well be imagined; and in the difficult duo with *Valentina*, singing fraught with the charm of a voice so exquisite, and distinguished in the same measure by the artist's style, has not been listened to here in our recollection. Signor Campanini and Mme. Nilsson were called before the curtain four times after the act was ended. The other characters, as hinted already, were worthy of association with the *Raoul* and *Valentina*. No contralto can give with more sweetness "Nobil donna" and "No, no, no, no," than Miss Cary, who, as *Urbano*, was loudly applauded after each of these tuneful pieces. Mlle. Maresi recited the florid music of *Margarita* with ease, and to general acceptance. Signor Nannetti, although *Marcello's* notes are rather low for him, pictured the old soldier very cleverly in the matter of looks, and sang, "Finita è pei frati" well, and his share of the duo in the third act quite finely. M. Maurel bestowed their fullest significance upon the lines of *St. Bris*, whose recitatives he declaimed as only an artist *pur sang* can do, and Signor Del'Puente lent his agreeable voice and comely presence to *De Nevers*. We would gladly enter upon a more lengthened review of the representation, had it not concluded at midnight. We have to say, though, before finishing, that the work of orchestra and chorus was extremely satisfactory, and that the stage-setting was more than creditable. "Gli Ugonotti" will be repeated on Wednesday, and we reserve until then further comments, which the lateness of the hour precludes us now from offering.

THEATRICAL.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Poor Tom Robertson left the world a charming legacy in his little library of modern comedy. "Ours" has possibly less claim to literary eminence than "Caste," "School," or "Society," but it is so replete with unaffected humor and graceful fancy, and has withal such a genuine ring of manly sentiment about it that it is not strange that "Ours" holds a more permanent place in the affections of New-York play-goers than any comedy produced here in many years. Its revival last night was quite an event at Wallack's Theatre. The house was crowded, and with an audience such as rarely assembles at any other theatre. The entire comedy seemed so familiar that each joke and each playful or cynical repartee was greeted like an old friend, and enthusiasm began at the rising of the curtain, and never flagged until its fall at 11 o'clock. Apart from the comedy itself, of course, the principal attraction of the evening was Mr. Lester Wallack's appearance as *Hugh Chalcote*, a character which he may be said to have made his own for two reasons—one, that no other actor ever played the part in this City; and another, because no other actor that we know of could play it like him. The peculiar characteristics of the "eminent" brewer in the first act were brought out with all the artful ease of an experienced comedian. Every line had its meaning and every point told. The second act is devoted more to sentiment than to *Hugh Chalcote*, but nevertheless was admirably acted, and the great scene, where the troops march past the window, was wrought up to a climax which produced intense excitement among the audience, and, as of old, necessitated the rising of the curtain three times. The third act is all *Hugh Chalcote*, and if Robertson had had Lester Wallack in his mind's eye when he wrote this scene, he could not have fitted him with situations or language more appropriate to the gentleman's humor, or better adapted to his hearty earnestness and fascination of his style. It is needless to speak of the effect of the Crimean scene upon the audience. All the line and each bit of business were saluted with roars of laughter, the more welcome and enjoyable because they were produced by such innocent and legitimate means. The comedy throughout was admirably played. The characters are not numerous, but each was strongly individualized by the author, and last night excellently realized by the company. Mr. Edward Arnott, from the Haymarket Theatre, London, made his first appearance in New-York in the character of *Angus McAllister*. The gentleman was very kindly received, and his manly bearing, fine figure, and graceful delivery won the suffrages of the audience immediately. As the comedy progressed, Mr. Arnott showed himself to be possessed of real pathos and fire, and after his interview with *Blanche* in the second act, was very generously applauded. Miss Katharine Rogers played *Blanche Hay*, for the first time, we believe, and was as winning and refined in her manner as she always is. Miss Effie Germon resumed her character of *Mary Netley*, with all her old vivacity and humor, and we are glad to say, with something less of her ancient loudness. All her scenes with *Hugh Chalcote* went off with great spirit, and the lady may be congratulated upon giving a performance incomparably better than anything we have seen from her before. Mme. Ponisi played the rather disagreeable part of *Lady Shendryn* as only an old actress can, and helped to fill up the author's little gallery of domestic portraits with great success. Mr. John Gilbert was particularly happy in *Sir Alexander Shendryn*, but atoned for the perplexing situations in which he is placed by speaking the brutal sarcasms of the first act with immense point and gusto. Mr. Holland, a young comedian who evinces much promise, played *Sergeant Jones*, and spoke all his telling lines in an unaffected manner, and was very heartily applauded. Mention should not be omitted of the excellent scenery of "Ours," the "set" in the first act making one of the finest effects ever seen in a New-York theatre. The music, too, throughout the comedy was highly appropriate and effective, and a military overture arranged by Mr. Baker was complimented by an enthusiastic encore.

DALY'S BROADWAY THEATRE.

"The New Magdalen," as dramatized by Mr. Wilkie Collins, was performed at this theatre last evening, with the great attraction of Miss Carlotta Leclerq in the leading rôle of *Mercy Merrick*. It was a grand, an unquestionable, but not an unqualified success; for the rôle of *Julian Gray*, one of the most important in the piece, had been confided to a gentleman who was not able to sustain it. Mr. H. H. Wood, though new to the New-York stage, can hardly receive the charity awarded to novices since he has been several years in the profession. He possesses animation and intelligence, but his conception of the part was as inaccurate as his gesticulation is monotonous and ungraceful. *Julian Gray*, it will be remembered, is a patrician curate, whose priesthood sits very lightly on his shoulders, and whose appearance is notoriously unclerical. It was a considerable mystification to those who, knowing the novel, had admired the originality of the character, to see it invested in a deep cloud of priggishness and made offensively clerical. Mr. Wood acts with too much animation absolutely to spoil any one of the fine scenes which aroused the enthusiasm of the audience, but he not unfrequently awoke the laughter of the ill-mannered, and he spoiled the otherwise perfect pleasure of the judicious. Conscious that the parquet had rejected him he then acted for the benefit of the gods in a style which one is accustomed to connect with the peculiarly heavy drama of the Bowery and congenial theatres. With every desire to be kind, it must be confessed that he was the fly in the ointment, the *amari aliquid* of the night.

The house was packed; there was not a seat vacant, though the night was unpleasantly cold. If any one supposed that the immense audience had gathered to welcome Miss Leclercq he would speedily have been undeceived. It was clear that the audience was not a partial one. The setting of the stage was correct and careful, as is usually the case where Mr. Daly is concerned, but there are no situations which afford any striking displays in this first part, and the only actor who made any impression was Mr. John Jennings, who played the rôle of the German physician with force and humor. He had but little to do or say, yet all that he did and said was so natural and pleasant that it elicited surprised applause. He certainly will do well in more important rôles. Up to this moment Miss Carlotta Leclercq had shown simply that she was graceful in action, sweet and refined in accent, but a little inclined to overact in soliloquies, and when the curtain fell upon the prologue the applause was very faint-hearted. When the curtain rose in the first act upon the breakfast-room in Mablethorpe House, and disclosed *Lady Janet Roy*, (Miss Mary Carr,) *Horace Holmcroft*, (Mr. Dorsay Ogden,) and the heroine at breakfast, the interest of the audience at once revived, for every one of those artists gave the sprightly dialogue with much vivacity and culture, more especially *Lady Roy*, who created a most favorable impression that was increasing with every stage of the drama. Still Miss Carlotta Leclercq was disappointing, and it was only at the close of this act when *Mercy Merrick*, under her assumed name of *Grace Roseberry*, is suddenly brought into contact with the real *Grace*, that a glimpse was afforded the audience of the really great powers of the actress. But it was during the long and stormy interview between the two women in the next act that the public expectation was fully gratified, and the interest brought to the highest pitch. Miss Bella Golden, as the true *Grace Roseberry*, played with nervousness, yet forcibly, and delivered the taunting speeches that cut to the very soul of the unfortunate woman before her with pitiless force. Nothing finer than Miss Leclercq's acting here has been seen on a New-York stage for many a day. She seemed to reel and quiver with anguish. At every fresh insult her face and her whole body acted, though she spoke no word, and the short dry sobs, the gasps of anguish that came from her overladen bosom, found a response everywhere throughout the audience. But when her rival has gone too far; when, not content with upbraiding, she proceeds to outrage the inmost feelings of the Magdalen's soul by references to what she has gleaned from the interviews between *Mercy* and *Julian Gray*, which she has witnessed from her concealment in the conservatory. When she has sneered at her remorse, and denied her penitence as all a pretense to enlist the sympathies of the charming curate—then the crouching, bending form, bowed in the very agony of shame, became erect and queenly, and the hunted becoming the hunter, spurns away the idea of penitence, and defies the true *Grace Roseberry* to prove her identity or to wrest from her the hold which she had won in the feelings of the inmates of that house, then the audience, electrified by the passion and force of the actress, found a vent for their excited feelings in stormy and tumultuous applause. The whole of the second act from that time was interrupted by irrepressible bursts of enthusiasm, and the tableau at the close, where the false *Grace Roseberry*, in a culminating paroxysm of virtue, orders back the policeman come to take the true *Grace* to the mad-house, and shields her prostrate form with her own body, there was another burst which lasted for long minutes. Then began a torrent of cries for the author, and Mr. Wilkie Collins bowed from a side box. But this did not satisfy the audience, who would have him on the stage, and compelled him to make a speech. He yielded gracefully and thanked them in a few witty phrases, retiring evidently delighted with the enthusiasm he saw on every face. The third act is not so strong in situation as the second, but it affords Miss Carlotta Leclercq an admirable opportunity of displaying her powers of pathos in her parting with *Lady Janet Roy*, Miss Golden perfectly sustaining in it the very favorable impression she had created. The grief of *Mercy Merrick* was so natural, so overpowering, that there was hardly a dry eye among the ladies of the audience, and many gentlemen were openly weeping. When the fond old lady gives her hand in farewell, and the forlorn one passionately devours it with kisses, and clings to her robe that she may kiss that too, the sobbing in different parts of the house was painfully audible. It would have been well if the piece could have ended there, but the love avowal of *Julian Gray* was not effective in the hands of Mr. Wood and rather served as an anti-climax, so that when the curtain fell upon the happy lovers the audience was not in as enthusiastic a mood as they had been five minutes before. To conclude, however, it must be acknowledged that Miss Leclercq has won a great triumph, and that Miss Mary Carr has surprised and delighted every one. Miss Bella Golden and Mr. Ogden were satisfactory in their parts, and, indeed, the whole company is deserving of kindly mention with the one exception noted.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Mr. Augustin Daly's drama "A Flash of Lightning" was produced last night at the Grand Opera-house with considerable success. The audience was quite large, and the appreciation of the play was sufficiently marked to be satisfactory. Mr. Daly's drama is described as "thrilling and sensational," and if the description is not entirely accurate, the play at least belongs to the type of drama which these terms indicate with sufficient distinctness. "A Flash of Lightning" does some injustice to its title, for its action is in no way rapid, and its incidents halt a good deal. With a tolerably fair distribution of character, so far as the main thread of the story is concerned, it has too many collateral features, (which are introduced with the seeming purpose of depicting various phases of local life,) and these are not always managed with requisite skill. The drama is not quite a satisfactory one, even of its class. It wants concentration, and would certainly bear a good deal of pruning. There cannot, however, be much exception taken to the style in which it is produced at the Grand Opera-house. The mechanical accessories are excellent, and the scenic artist has done his work with abundant skill. The cast is a good one in respect to the principal characters, and the minor parts are also fairly filled. Mr. D. H. Harkins, who takes the part of the hero, is a skillful actor, and his portraiture of *Jack Ryver* is decided and marked, without being in any way stagey, in a case in which there is some temptation to exaggeration. Mr. Kennedy makes a good deal of a not quite sympathetic rôle, and a lively light comedy part has an extremely suitable representative in Mr. G. L. Fox. The principal lady parts are agreeably filled by Mrs. C. M. Walcot, Miss Minnie Walton, and Miss Annie Deland.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Mr. Hernandez Foster, a gentleman who had the honor of figuring as the demon in the original "Black Crook," appeared as a "star" last night at Wood's Museum. The play in which Mr. Foster made his début is called "Jack Harkaway," and is announced as sensational and nautical, and as having been adapted from an illustrated weekly journal. All these merits were sufficient to draw together a very large audience, who patiently sat through five acts, and applauded as loudly as some of the actors roared, and altogether Mr. Foster, the stock company, and the audience seemed to enjoy themselves immensely. "Jack Harkaway" deals with "moving accidents by flood and field," to say nothing of "imminent deadly breaches," and is no worse, though a great deal longer, than the majority of sensational dramas produced at this house. The "star" appeared as *Monday*, a character slightly suggestive of Friday in *Robinson Crusoe*, and went through an enormous amount of pantomime, some of it expressive and more of it otherwise. He fought combats, fired pistols, turned somersaults and made himself generally agreeable, and was altogether the life of the piece. Mr. Keene played *Jack Harkaway*, the hero of the play, and was as vigorous and heroic and hitched up his trowsers as frequently as stage sailors usually do. The rest of the company were up to their usual excellence, and "Jack Harkaway" may be pronounced a gratifying and unquestionable success.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

There was no withdrawal of public favor at the change of piece from "Hamlet" to "Richelieu." The house was crowded last night to witness Mr. Booth's personation of the great French cardinal, and the applause that greeted him on his appearance was as hearty and prolonged as ever. The mounting of the piece was something more than usually elaborate. There were rich armor, antique furniture of great value, costly carpets, and a wealth of valuable decorations almost littered over the stage, producing a picturesque and novel spectacle which elicited great enthusiasm. Mr. Booth played with his usual force and elegance. The drama will be continued throughout the week.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.

A large audience attended Mrs. Conway's Theatre, in Brooklyn, last evening to witness the melodrama of "Notre Dame" performed there for the first time. Mr. T. C. King acted in his well-known part of *Quasimodo*, and his admirable performance met with a hearty reception. He has so frequently represented the part of the deformed bell-ringer as to conform to his crooked and distorted shape effectively and with ease. Mr. Neil Warner sustained the character of *Claude Frollo* with force and accuracy. Miss Ida Savory may be mentioned as an interesting *Esmeralda*, having her share of good looks and a sprightly manner to recommend her to favor as a gypsy girl. Mr. King was equally well supported by the regular company. As *Gringoire*, the poet, Mr. Walter Lennox was decidedly amusing, while careful not to make his performance a burlesque, though this rôle closely borders on it. The play was well mounted, the scenery being quite effective. As a whole, it was well worth the attention it received, and bids fair to have a successful run.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in New-England, with north-westerly winds, cold and generally clear weather; north-westerly to north-easterly winds, low temperature, and clear weather prevail in the Middle and South Atlantic States; southerly winds, falling barometer, warmer and clear weather in the Gulf States; north-easterly to south-easterly winds and clear weather in Kentucky and Tennessee; falling barometer, southerly winds, cloudy weather, and rising temperature in the North-west; variable winds and partly cloudy weather on the upper lakes; north-westerly winds, cloudy, cold weather on the lower lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and upper lakes, winds backing to southerly, rising temperature, cloudy weather, and occasional light rain and snow.

For the lower lakes, winds backing to south-westerly, with rising temperature and cloudy weather. For Kentucky and Tennessee, rising barometer, south-easterly winds, and partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, diminishing pressure, northerly to north-easterly winds, partly cloudy weather and rising temperature in the evening.

For the South Atlantic States, north-easterly winds and generally clear weather.

IN THE CITY.

The following shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 36°; 6 A. M., 33°; 9 A. M., 34°; 12 M., 36°; 3 P. M., 37°; 6 P. M., 33°; 9 P. M., 31°; 12 P. M., 30°; average, 33¾°.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

THE SITUATION YESTERDAY.

THE MARKET BUOYANT—THE STOCK EXCHANGE AND THE RAILROADS.

The stock market in Wall street, yesterday, appeared stronger than on Saturday, and continued buoyant throughout the day. This was due chiefly to the absence of discouraging news from London, the rate of discount on the Bank of England remaining unchanged. There were no failures in the street nor among mercantile houses, so far as could be ascertained. Of course, this served to reassure parties who were disposed to operate for a rise, and the buying was steady and confident.

The news which was received from London after the closing of the Stock Exchange was by no means so encouraging as that in the early part of the day. Private dispatches were to the effect that money was lending in the open street at thirteen per cent., four per cent. higher than the rate of discount of the Bank of England. The report of a defalcation in the Security National Bank, at the corner of Broadway and Thomas street, was circulated in the afternoon. The defaulter is said to be the late cashier, Mr. Lowes, and the amount of the embezzlement, $25,000. This sum is said to have been taken from the paying and receiving teller's accounts on Tuesday morning last, election day. The alleged defaulter is reported to have been missing since that time. At the bank nothing could be learned of importance, the officials evidently desiring to keep the matter quiet. The President, Mr. Edward Clark, said that the Cashier had gone, and another man had been put in the position. He thought it best to say nothing about the defalcation, as it was a trifling affair, and the depositors had no cause for alarm. One of the pleasantest occurrences which it has been the duty of THE TIMES to record recently was that of the resumption of business by Messrs. Greenleaf & Norris yesterday. It will be remembered that the firm was forced to succumb to the violence of the panic, and have done no business for several weeks past. The suspension was not brought about by speculation or illegitimate banking, but by the utter impossibility of paying all their loans in one day. The customers of the firm were nearly all wealthy men, but most of them were out of town and could not get to New-York in time to make their accounts good. So the firm suspended; but yesterday they sent in a notice to the Stock Exchange of their resumption of business, and that they were ready to pay all their depositors in full with accrued interest.

The matter of obliging the railroads to furnish sworn statements of their condition monthly, to the Stock Exchange, is favorably spoken of in down-town circles, and it is likely that the plan will be speedily brought before the Exchange for action. Only a few roads appear to object to the proposed arrangement, but it is in the power of the Exchange to compel them to furnish the required statement. The roads which are unwilling to acquiesce in an arrangement manifestly fair and above board cannot afford to have their securities stricken from the lists of the Exchange. It would be equivalent to a confession of rottenness, and if anything is wrong in any railroad corporation it is well that the public have the information speedily.

The latest Pacific Mail complications, which have been thoroughly explained in THE TIMES of Sunday and yesterday, were very generally discussed throughout the day. There were no fresh developments, and the price of the stock closed at 28½. The Directors of the Union Trust Company met at No. 73 Broadway, but transacted no business of importance. It is understood that John V. L. Pruyn will be proposed for next President of the company should the attempts at reorganization and resumption of business prove successful.

JAY COOKE & CO.

In a suit brought in the interest of the bondholders of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, in relation to a certain quantity of iron, against Jay Cooke & Co., Judge Barrett granted a temporary injunction yesterday, prohibiting Jay Cooke & Co. from disposing of a large quantity of the iron, now in store in Brooklyn. It is charged on behalf of plaintiffs that they have a lien on all the iron to be furnished to the road; that this portion of it came consigned to one Morehouse; that Morehouse was a partner with the firm of Jay Cooke & Co.; that while a member of such firm he pledged the iron in question to them to secure advances, and that such pledge was unlawful; that Jay Cooke & Co. have been applied to to furnish a statement of the amount of the advances, but have refused unless the plaintiffs will guarantee payment of the full amount. Accompanying the injunction order was an order to defendants to show cause why the injunction should not continue until the termination of the suit.

BOWLES BROTHERS.

T. E. B. Stetson brought suit against Bowles Brothers, to compel them to return to him three policies of life insurance. Judge Barrett yesterday appointed Mr. Scudder, of Carter & Scudder, a Referee to take testimony as to the respective interests in the policies as between the claimant and the assignee in Bankruptcy.

MORE FRAUDULENT BONDS.

In Kansas the discovery of fraudulent county bonds has again been reported—this time in Lyon County. They purport to be part of some $200,000 of bonds issued by the county in aid of the Southern Branch of the Union Pacific Railway. The impression is genuine, but the signatures represent fictitious names, and not those of the county officials proper. The bonds purport to be of the value of $1,000 each.

EFFECT OF THE MONEY STRINGENCY ON WESTERN TRADE.

The indications of monetary stringency in the interior are abundant at this centre. Balances have gradually diminished, and new agencies for redemption and correspondence are constantly sought, with a purpose of deriving accommodations in loans. Aside from this are indications of a more general disposition and effort, on the part of mercantile houses in various pursuits, to form connections with the banks in the East, independent of those which they have heretofore maintained with the banking institutions of their respective localities. This evident pressure in the West and South-west derives no relief from this market, as the banks here are forced to contraction. This inability to afford accommodation on the part of the banking institutions of the entire country, at the period when very large requirements are made for the pork-packing business, promises to seriously impair operations in this line of business this year, and to make a considerable difference in the quantity of meats that will be packed.

BILLIARDS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—The Billiard Tournament opened to-night. The first game, a three-ball carom, was between Dion and Snyder. The former won by a score of 400 to Snyder 272. Dion's best run was 34, and Snyder's, 45.

The second game was between Ubassy and Bessunger, the former winning by a score of 400 to Bessunger's 188. The best runs were Ubassy 69, Bessunger 36.

The Chicago billiard tournament at the three-ball carom game opened at the Music Hall to-night by a game between Joseph Dion, of New-York, and Peter Snyder, of Chicago. The games are all 400 points French caroms. Dion won on the sixty-seventh inning by a score of 400 to 272. Dion's average was 5 65-67. The largest runs were: Dion, 32 and 34; Snyder, 45 and 24. The second game was between François Ubassy and John Bessunger. Ubassy led from the start, piling up runs of 69, 65 and 68, and making double numbers in nearly every run. Bessunger's best play was at the close, when he ran 26, his largest score. Ubassy won in the thirty-first inning, the score being 400 to 187. The winner's average is 16 4-31. The game closed at 11:50 P. M. The game was played on the Brunswick table.

Four games will be played to-morrow—two in the afternoon and two at night. In the afternoon Cyrille Dion and Slosson, and Daly and Snyder will be the contestants. In the evening, Garnier and Bessunger, and Daly and Slosson will play.

CUBAN MEETING IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—There was an enthusiastic Cuban meeting here yesterday, at which the Surveyor of the port and other prominent Federal officials participated. Resolutions were adopted, condemning the barbarity of the Spaniards, and calling upon the Federal Government to recognize the Cubans as belligerents, and demand indemnity and apology for the recent outrages on American citizens.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

The National Assembly was elected on the 8th of February, 1871, during the three weeks' armistice granted by the Germans. Its mission (observes the *Pall Mall Gazette*) was to appoint a regular Government in lieu of that which had sprung from the revolution of the 4th of September, 1870, and to ratify the Treaty of Peace which the new Government would conclude with the invading armies. It was so generally understood that the Assembly would be merely provisional, and would exercise no constituent powers, that the Electoral Committees formed in each department were composed by agreement of men representing all shades of opinion; and the lists of candidates which these committees drew up included, on the same principle, men who were influential in their departments as land-owners, manufacturers, or merchants, or who were distinguished for their achievements in arms, science, or letters. Politics were so little regarded that some of the lists were purposely arranged so as to comprise candidates at the utmost variance on questions of faith; and it may be remarked that these lists were the most successful, many electors voting contentedly for a free-thinker and a clerical, a protectionist and a free-trader, a general and an author, all together. The voting did not take place by circumscriptions, as under the Empire, but by *scrutin de liste*—that is, every elector voted for as many candidates as his department had members to elect, the least number being 6, and the greatest, which was in the Seine Department, 43. The result of this election was the return of 750 names, but many members had been elected in several departments, (M. Thiers, for instance, in 24,) so that the actual number of deputies was only 672. This total was further lessened by the annulling of eight elections, and after the peace had been voted at Bordeaux by the resignation of twenty-two members, mostly Radicals, like MM. Henri Rochefort, Millière, and Delescluze, who contended that the Assembly had fulfilled its task, and that the country should be appealed to again on distinct political issues. M. Thiers was then opposed to this view, and so were all the moderate Republicans. The Assembly accordingly adjourned to Versailles, and legislated there throughout the Commune, a few deaths occurring in the meantime and reducing the number of deputies to 636. The parties then stood as follows: 210 Legitimists, 10 Bonapartists, 60 Orleanists, 226 Republicans of all colors, and 130 Centrists, who called themselves Liberal Conservatives, and were supposed to lean toward Orleanism, though they voted systematically behind M. Thiers. Many party divisions took place, but the Centrists oscillated now to one side and now to the other at M. Thiers' beck, so that the strength of the extreme factions was neutralized, and there was no telling with any accuracy whether the majority of the Chamber was monarchical. This state of things continued till the elections of the 2d of July, 1871. There were then 114 vacancies to be filled up, and the horrors of the Commune were so fresh in men's minds that it was calculated a powerful Anti-Republican majority would be returned. But M. Thiers had already expressed the opinion that a Conservative Republic was the most desirable form of Government, and, to the disgust of the Monarchists, the electors returned 53 Moderate Republicans and 35 Radicals—that is, 88 Republicans—as against 26 professed Conservatives, but one who declared himself a Legitimist, the others being for the most part Centrists of the Orleanist type. These elections caused a great panic among the Monarchists, and about 40 of the original Centrists in the Chamber pronounced openly for Constitutional Royalism, "being dismayed," as they publicly expressed it, "that the country should have the blindness to elect 25 Radicals while the ruins of Paris were still smouldering." No further elections were held for six months after this, but on the 9th of January, 1872, 17 seats having to be filled, the constituencies returned 12 Republicans of various shades, two Bonapartists, two Constitutional Monarchists, and one Liberal-Conservative Centrist. These elections were signalized by the defeat of M. Victor Hugo, the Radical candidate for Paris, by M. Vautrain, Moderate Republican, and they strengthened the Thiersist ranks while increasing the consternation of the Monarchists, who this time commenced an organized agitation in the provinces by means of pamphlets and gratis newspapers. But this did little good, for the fourteen elections held in February, June, and October, 1872, showed the republican idea to be steadily gaining in popularity, the returns being ten Republicans to one Legitimist, two Bonapartists, and one Orleanist. The next elections were those of the 27th of April in the present year, and they included the famous "election Barodet" in Paris. There were eight seats vacant, and the returns were seven Republicans, mostly Radical, to one Legitimist; on the 11th of May five more elections were held, resulting in the triumph of four Radicals and one Bonapartist; and this acted like a trumpet-call on the Monarchists, who coalesced, overthrew M. Thiers, and established an anti-republican Ministry—with what result, however, was seen by the 12th of October elections, which added four new members to the Republican Party. There are now thirteen seats vacant, and the reluctance of the Ministry to issue the writs proves small confidence in the probability of Royalist victories. But if we look simply to the 151 elections held since February, 1871, without speculating on elections to come, we get the following statistics: Moderate Republicans, 64; Radicals, 52; total Republican returns, 116. Conservative Centrists, 20; Constitutional Monarchists, 7; Bonapartists, 5; Legitimists, 3. That is, deducting the Bonapartists and reckoning the 20 Conservatives to the Fusionist ranks, 114 Republicans to 30 Royalists.

ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 10.—George A. Wilkens was arrested at Leominster, Mass., to-day, by Deputy Marshal Williams, and brought before Commissioner Hallett, on an indictment found in the United States District Court of Arkansas, charging him with embezzlement of the moneys of the Government, while a Postmaster at El Dorado, Ark. He was held in $1,000 bail for examination to-morrow.

DEADLY ATTACK BY AN IDIOT.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 10.—Louis Riker, an idiot, attacked his employer, Isaac Emmons, with a scythe, on Sunday morning, at Mendham, near this place, and in the struggle for the weapon Emmons' hands were cut to pieces, and he was otherwise terribly injured. It is feared he cannot survive his wounds. Emmons is a farmer, aged sixty. Riker has been lodged in the Morristown Jail.

THE CANASTOTA INCENDIARISM.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Although the three men suspected of causing the incendiary fires at Canastota have been in custody since Saturday, another incendiary fire occurred on Sunday night, and a dwelling and barn burned. Intense excitement still continues among the people of Canastota.

POST OFFICE DEFALCATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 10.—Mr. Herrick, the Post Office clerk, arrested with Patten, another clerk, for tampering with letters, has been discharged, he having shown conclusively that the letters opened by him were to his own address. Patten will probably waive an examination, as he has partially confessed his guilt.

ARRIVAL OF OCEAN STEAM-SHIPS.

The Cunard steam-ship Calabria, which left Liverpool on Oct. 28 and Queenstown on Oct. 29, reached this port yesterday, with mail news to those dates. The White Star steam-ship Adriatic, from Liverpool Oct. 30 and Queenstown Oct. 31, also arrived yesterday.

SERENADE TO A WOMAN OFFICER-ELECT.

Out in Illinois the women elected to county offices are prepared that they can act "just like men" in their rejoicings. At least one would think so from this paragraph from the Chicago *Journal* of Saturday:

"Several ladies were elected County School Superintendents in this State at the late election. Among them are Mrs. A. McIntosh, of Wilmington, and Mrs. Mary L. Carpenter, of Rockford, both married ladies and successful teachers. On Wednesday evening a number of citizens of Rockford, headed by a brass band, proceeded to the residence of Mrs. Carpenter and gave her a serenade. In response to a call she made her appearance, delivered a handsome little speech of thanks, and invited the party to partake of a lunch in her dining-room. Mrs. Carpenter is an accomplished lady, and will be an efficient school officer."

MISSISSIPPI.

The Legislature of Mississippi, at its late special session, passed in due form an amendment to the Constitution of the State to be submitted to a vote of the people at the election next succeeding that of 1873, prohibiting the payment of the Union and Planters' Bank bonds. The Democratic papers of the State take the result of the election very hard. The Jackson *Clarion*, one of the most ultra, calls upon Acting Gov. Powers, and the others associated with him in the State Government, to hold their places until it shall have been determined by the courts that such other persons as may claim the right to occupy them have been constitutionally elected. And the Vicksburg *Herald* says: "We can afford to wait patiently for the official tidings, as it is not believed that any of the fortunate candidates will take their seats. Attorney General Morris makes this statement; Gov. Powers reiterates it, and the Secretary of State declares he will not count the votes or issue commissions until the courts of the county satisfy him that the election was constitutional and legal. So it is clear that the whole matter will undergo judicial investigation, with every prospect of the alien and stranger and the hangers-on of this political imbecile being left without the offices and the emoluments they so confidently expected."

The Filthy and Infectious "Sponge Pad" Truss has yielded to the Elastic Truss, at No. 683 Broadway, which holds the rupture comfortably till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

The Inimitable Combination of Cocoanut Oil, &c., in BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR, has distinguished it the peer of hair-dressings.—*Advertisement.*

The best "Elastic Truss," warranted the best, is sold at Pomeroy's, No. 744 Broadway, New-York, for $3.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

The Man of Enterprise creates; the weak imitator tries to copy him. Does any sensible man suppose that the legions of "Buchus," so called, that infest the drug stores, possess the real merit of Dr. HELMBOLD'S genuine Extract! Any sufferer from kidney complaint, dropsy, diabetes or other urinary diseases, in male or female, will detect the difference at once by the result. Helmbold's cures; the others fail. The genuine bears Dr. Helmbold's signature. For sale by all druggists.

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Wedding Cards, No. 164 Fulton-st. WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. We have no branch offices.

Trees and Plants.
S. B. PARSONS & SONS, FLUSHING, N. Y.

Lace Curtains from Auction, 25 Per Cent. under cost of importation. G. L. KELTY & Co., No. 724 Broadway.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

JUNG—TROTT.—On Tuesday, Nov. 4, at the Brick Church, 5th av., by Rev. J. O. Murray, D. D., A. NORWOOD JUNG and Miss LOUISA TROTT, both of this City.

MORRIS—TROWBRIDGE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 5, at Trinity Church, Bergen Point, N. J., by Rev. S. S. Huntington, FRANCIS IRVING MORRIS, of New-York, to MARY LOUISE, daughter of Samuel R. Trowbridge, of Bergen Point.

DIED.

COPELAND.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Nov. 9, of croup, NELLIE PEARL, youngest daughter of John C. and Ellen A. Copeland, aged 2 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 349 6th street, South Brooklyn, on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Green Wood for interment.

ELDREDGE.—At Portsmouth, on Sunday morning, the 9th inst., after a short illness, ANNIE E., wife of Charles H. Eldredge, U. S. N., and daughter of the late George Barnes, of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. James Church, corner of Lafayette av. and St. James place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

EELLS.—At Walton, Delaware County, N. Y., at 6 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, 8th inst., of a lingering illness, FREDERICK EELLS, aged 49 years; and on the same day, at 4 P. M., of typhoid fever, MARY ALLETTA, his wife, aged 48 years, daughter of Andrew Seymour, late of this City.

FIELD.—At Woodside, Newark, N. J., on Sunday evening, 9th inst., of disease of the heart, CAROLINE A., wife of Henry T. Field, and youngest daughter of the late Thomas Fanning, of this City.

Funeral services at her late residence, Woodside, on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Train leaves for Newark, from foot of Cortland st., at 1 P. M.

HARVIER.—On Sunday evening, Nov. 9, 1873, of typhoid fever, LOUIS G., youngest son of Calixte and Cecilia Harvier, aged 14 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, Nov. 11.

HOYT.—In New-Orleans, Oct. 23, A. D. HOYT, formerly of Stamford, Conn.

HAYDEN.—On Monday, Nov. 10, at the St. James Hotel, Hon. JOEL HAYDEN, of Haydenville, Mass., in the 75th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Haydenville for interment.

HYATT.—Suddenly at Newtown, Long Island, on Monday, Nov. 10, of diphtheria, CORNELIUS RAPELYE, youngest child of T. Burroughs and Christiana K. Hyatt, aged 2 years 6 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Nov. 11, at 1 o'clock.

KNOX.—At Huntington, Long Island, on Sunday, Nov. 9, WILLIE, infant son of Rev. Wm. W., and Maria V. S. Knox.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Huntington, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 2 P. M.

MERCER.—In Lodi, N. J., Nov. 8, MARGARET L. MERCER, in the 82d year of her age, and widow of the late John Mercer, formerly of Earlston, Berwickshire, Scotland.

Funeral from her late residence, on Tuesday, at 2:30 P. M.

ROGERS.—On Monday, 10th inst., EFFIE AUGUSTUS, infant daughter of William C. and Margaret Rogers, aged 10 months and 7 days.

Funeral from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. H. Horton, 130th st., Manhattanville, Wednesday, at 2 o'clock.

SCHNERR.—In Brooklyn, on Nov. 10, BENJAMIN L., son of C. and Theresa Schnerr, aged 4 years, 11 months, and 15 days.

Funeral takes place from No. 749 DeKalb av., at 9:45 A. M., Nov. 12.

☞ St. Louis, Mo., papers are politely requested to copy.

SMITH.—On Sunday, Nov. 9, 1873, CATHERINE HENRIETTA TOWNSEND, only child of Ralph K. and Catherine A. Smith, aged 18 months and 17 days.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of her parents, No. 199 Grand st., Jersey City, on this day, (Tuesday,) Nov. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SATTERLEE.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 9, JANE ANNA, wife of Edward Satterlee, and daughter of the late Henry Yates.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, Nov. 11, at 10:30 A. M., at her late residence near West Point. Carriages will be in waiting at Cozzens' Dock on arrival of 8 o'clock train from New-York.

VAN WAGENEN.—At Oxford, N. Y., Sunday, Nov. 2, 1873, in her 81st year, W. MARIA, daughter of the late Gerrit H. Van Wagenen, formerly of this City.

WILLARD.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 9, Mrs. MARGARET WILLARD, in the 95th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 11 A. M., from her late residence, No. 326 West 56th st.

WILSON.—At the residence of her brother, Wm. K. Wisner, Bellvale, Orange County, N. Y., Mrs. CATHARINE W. WILSON, widow of Jno. R. Wilson.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Bellvale Methodist Episcopal Church, on Thursday next, at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the 8 A. M. train from New-York at Greenwood Bridge.

ZABRISKIE.—On Sunday, Nov. 9, of typhoid fever, MAGGIE, wife of Cornelius I. Zabriskie, in the 32d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Nov. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Spring Valley, Bergen County, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S RUPTURE TRUSSES ARE the very best in use, being neat, clean, durable, and cheap; 60,000 already sold. Office, No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Send for pamphlet.

THE ANNUAL SESSION OF THE GRAND Division Sons of Temperance of Eastern New-York will be held in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th av., near 42d st. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M.
E. H. HOPKINS, Grand Scribe.

$10 TO $100 IN WALL ST. OFTEN LEADS TO a fortune. Thirty-two-page pamphlet free. VALENTINE, TUMBRIDGE & CO., bankers and brokers, No. 39 Wall st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GOOD FOR TEN DAYS.—WE WILL SEND A $3 magazine—THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL—six months—July to January—for $1, to such as send within ten days to S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

A MEETING OF THE SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION was held at No. 384 Grand st. this evening. The following resolution was offered by Henry A. Smith:

Resolved, That for the purpose of securing a fair and honest count of the votes polled at the annual election to be held by this association for officers and delegates to the Central Committee in December next, the following persons be and they are hereby appointed supervisors of said election, viz.: Robert Moore, James O. Ellery, Frederick Sinser, and Henry A. Smith; and they are hereby authorized to examine and count each vote polled at said election, and report the result at the next regular meeting of this association thereafter.

The resolution was declared out of order by the Chairman, from which an appeal was taken.

Pending the appeal the officers of the association left the room.

On motion, Mr. Robert Moore was called to the chair and the resolution was adopted by 160 votes to 2.

The meeting then adjourned.

JAMES O. ELLERY,
Secretary pro tem.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this association will be held at Lincoln Hall, corner 3d av. and 116th st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 11, 1873, at 8 o'clock.
WILLIAM HAW, Jr., President.
BENJ. PAGE, Secretary.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at head-quarters, No. 13 Chatham st.
DENIS SHEA, President.
THOMAS BROWN, Secretary pro tem.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 10, 1873.

On yesterday forenoon, 126 cars of Horned Cattle were on sale at Weehawken Yards, and the larger portion of the contents of same was sold off on a dull condition of trade. Prices ranged from 8c.@11c. ℔ lb., weights from 4 cwt. to 8 cwt. On Sunday and Monday forenoons, at One Hundredth Street Yards, on a heavy run of very poor and coarse quality Beeves, trade was slow. Prices ranged from 8c.@12¾c. ℔ lb., with 15 head sold at 12¾c. ℔ lb., weights from 4¾ cwt. to 9½ cwt., on 53 lbs. to 57 lbs., with a few choice Steers on 60 lbs. to the cwt., net. There were no sales in Milch Cows; still dealers expected a fair condition of trade for this coming week. There were some private sales of Veals and of grass Calves, but such like were not quoted on the open market. Again, in Sheep there were several sales of coarse quality lean Sheep effected on private terms. The public sales ranged from 3c.@6c. ℔ lb. for Sheep, and from 7c.@7¾c. ℔ lb. for Lambs, with mixed lots from 6c.@6½c. ℔ lb. Live Hogs were quoted from 3⅞c.@4¼c. ℔ lb. Light Pigs at 5c. ℔ lb. City Dressed not quoted at noon. When the markets closed there was a large proportion of stock still on hand unsold.

SALES.

C. J. Fagan sold, for W. D. Wood, 148 coarse Kansas Steers at 8¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; for Rosenbaum & Co., 81 common Ohio Steers, from 9c.@9½c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 30 State and Indiana Steers, mixed quality, rough, at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; C. S. Glover sold, for self, 28 generally fair Ohio Steers from 10c.@11½c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; W. Thompson sold, for J. Enoch, 91 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 10¾c.@12c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for Rankin & Co., 123 Texan Steers, at 6c. ℔ lb., weight 5 cwt.; for Weaver & Co., 98 Ohio Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11c., with a few at 11½c. ℔ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. strong; 32 common Ohio Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; held on sale for same 19 State Steers; sold for self, 74 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c.@12¼c. ℔ lb., weight from 8¾ to 9¼ cwt. T. Cary sold for R. S. Fish, 33 coarse but fat Ohio Steers at 10½c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for Castilene & Co., 55 rough Ohio Steers from 8½c.@9¾c. ℔ lb., weights from 6¾ to 7½ cwt.; sold on commission in various small lots, 90 State and Ohio Steers, quality poor, from 8c.@9½c. ℔ lb., weight 5½ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for Bedford & Kennedy, 119 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10c.@12c. ℔ lb., weights from 7¾ to 8 cwt.; for self, 190 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 9½c.@11c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for self, 117 Texan Steers at 6½c. ℔ lb., weight 4¾ cwt.; for J. B. Hunter, 135 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for Stage & Co., 62 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Valentine & Vail sold for selves 16 generally good Ohio Steers from 10c.@12c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 16 coarse Indiana Steers at 9½c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for Bowen & Co., 40 poor Michigan Steers at 6c. ℔ lb., weight 5 cwt.; for Stears & Co., 68 generally common Illinois Steers from 9¼c.@10⅝c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. T. Gilles sold for self, 15 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ℔ lb., being allowed 60 lbs. to the cwt., net.; 119 Illinois Steers, coarse, with a fair top, from 9c.@11c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 21 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt. Williams & Son sold for Davis & Co. 161 rough Indiana Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., weight from 6½ to 7¼ and 7½ cwt.; 67 poor Illinois Steers at $9 37½ ℔ cwt., weight 7 cwt.; 54 poor Canada Steers at 9c. ℔ lb., weight from 6¼ to 7¾ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for selves, 96 Illinois Steers, from poor to common, from 8½c.@10c. ℔ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 7½ cwt.; for M. B. Doty, 16 good Ohio Steers, from 11¼c.@12½c. ℔ lb., weight 8¾ cwt.; 60 common Illinois Steers, from 9½c.@10c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt. B. Westheimer sold in various small lots, on commission, 1,000 Texan, Ohio, and Illinois Steers and Bulls, from poor to fair, from 7½c.@11c. ℔ lb., weights from 4 cwt. to 8 cwt. Leary & Ryan sold for selves, 38 common Ohio Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 20 poor Illinois Steers at 7¼c. ℔ lb., weight 5 cwt., scant; held on sale, 19 Michigan Steers. J. & D. Waixel sold for selves, 120 common Illinois Steers at 9c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 62 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market, J. Kirby sold 190 Sheep, weight 17,790 lbs., at 5c. ℔ lb.; 110 Sheep, weight 9,750 lbs., at 5¼c. ℔ lb.; 98 Sheep, weight 12,770 lbs., at $5 49 ℔ cwt.; 36 Sheep, weight 2,870 lbs., at 4¾c. ℔ lb.; 98 Lambs, weight 7,810 lbs., at 7c. ℔ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 144 Sheep, weight 13,970 lbs., at 5¼c. ℔ lb.; 268 Sheep, weight 25,680 lbs., at 5¼c. ℔ lb.; 332 Sheep, weight 25,520 lbs., at $5 70 ℔ cwt.; 100 Sheep and Lambs, mixed weight 8,430 lbs., at 6¼c. ℔ lb.; 198 Lambs, weight 12,710 lbs., at 7c. ℔ lb.; 182 Lambs, weight 14,190 lbs., at 7½c. ℔ lb.; 108 Lambs, weight 8,200 lbs., at 7¼c. ℔ lb.; 68 Lambs, weight 5,352 lbs., at 7⅝c. ℔ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market, P. Larch sold 595 Sheep, weight 51,850 lbs., on private terms. Also, 119 Michigan Hogs, weight 27,082 lbs., at 4c. ℔ lb.; 286 Ohio Hogs, weight 46,780 lbs., at 4¼c. ℔ lb.; 172 Indiana Hogs, weight 27,210 lbs., at 4¼c. ℔ lb. T. H. Reid, 20 light Pigs, weight 1,860 lbs., at 5c. ℔ lb. T. H. Reid held on sale seven cars of Ohio Hogs. Judd & Buckingham sold 195 Sheep, weight 14,340 lbs., at 5c. ℔ lb.; 208 Sheep, weight 16,700 lbs., at 5⅛c. ℔ lb.; 216 Sheep, weight 16,780 lbs., at 4¼c. ℔ lb.; 185 Sheep, weight 16,760 lbs., at 4⅝c. ℔ lb.; 436 Sheep, weight 34,900 lbs., at 4½c. ℔ lb.; 427 Sheep, weight 44,418 lbs., at 4¾c. ℔ lb.; 179 Sheep, weight 16,840 lbs., at 5⅞c. ℔ lb.; 27 Sheep, weight 3,590 lbs., at 6c. ℔ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for week ending Nov. 8, 1873: 15,718 Sheep and Lambs, 277 Veals, 55 Cows, 31 Bulls.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Nov. 8, 1873: 36,373 Hogs, 54 Veals, 8,243 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Nov. 8, 1873: 4,877 head of horned Cattle, 2,863 Sheep and Lambs, 18,225 Hogs.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 10—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92@92⅛; for the account, 92⅜@92½; United States 5-20 bonds, 1867, 95⅞; new 5s, 89⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 33⅞.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 33⅛.

3 P. M.—Consols, 92½ for the account. Erie Railway Shares, 33½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes buoyant at 58f. 80c.

4 P. M.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1867, 95¾; 10-40s, 90½; new 5s, 90. Erie Railway Shares, 33⅜. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £73,000.

4:15 P. M.—Consols for the account, 92½@92⅝. Erie Railway Shares, 34⅛.

4:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 34⅛.

5 P. M.—Exceptional rates for advances of 10 to 13 ℔ cent. have been charged both at the Bank of England and on the street to-day. There are many rumors of failures. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 85c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 10.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1862, 97⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10—12:30 P. M.—Cotton, to arrive, dearer; sales of Uplands on the basis of Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 8¼d.; do. do., shipped December and January, at 8¼d.; do. do., deliverable December and January, at 8 3-16d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firmer, but not quotably higher; sales, 15,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Orleans on the basis of Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 8⅜d.; sales of Uplands, new crop delivery, on the basis of Good Ordinary, at 8 5-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Uplands on the basis of Good Ordinary, shipped November, at 8¼d. Breadstuffs—The market is steady. Provisions—Bacon, 48s. ℔ cwt. for new Cumberland Cut. Lard, 38s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Pork, 72s. ℔ cwt. for Mess.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 9,800 bales were American.

4:15 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Uplands, on the basis of Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8¼d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Uplands on the basis of Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 8¼d. Provisions—Lard, 38s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

Evening.—Bacon, 46s. ℔ cwt. for new Short Rib Middles.

LONDON, Nov. 10—Evening.—Linseed-oil, £30 5s. ℔ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 31s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Nov. 10.—Petroleum, 37f. for fine Pale American.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The proposed legal sale at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Nov. 10, by James M. Miller, of a house and lot on Madison street, did not take place, the matters in dispute having been arranged and the property withdrawn. Regarding the sale of Brooklyn lots, yesterday, in that city, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., a detailed report as to result will be made to-morrow.

At William's Bridge, Westchester County, on Saturday, Nov. 8, O. H. Pierson & Co. sold fifty-nine lots, the property of Mr. C. Hull, for $6,970 50 in the aggregate. The weather was unpropitious, and owing to this fact all the property billed for sale was not disposed of, but the general result was regarded as quite satisfactory. The lots sold front respectively on Third, Fourth, Fifth, Madison, and Washington avenues, and lie about three-quarters of a mile from the depot. The average realized per lot was about $125. The purchasers at the auction were G. R. Perry, P. Trumpler, J. F. Sheridan, J. Lawrence, G. Reid, E. Coppelman, D. Kibner, and F. O. Sewin. The largest buyer was Mr. Perry.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for to-day are as follows, all at the Exchange, unless otherwise stated:

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of the plot of ground, 43.3 by 80, located on Irving place, southeast corner of Sixteenth street, with three-story and basement brick houses thereon, known as No. 30 Irving place and Nos. 122 and 124 East Sixteenth street.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court partition sale, Daniel T. Walden, Esq., Referee, of a lot 23 by 98.9, with a three-story frame building upon the front thereof, and a three-story brick building in rear, situate on West Thirty-fifth street, north side, 216 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. J. Waldheimer, Esq., Referee, of a four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on East Thirtieth street, north side, 175 feet west of First avenue. Also executor's sale, by order of the executor of the estate of James Dunne, deceased, of the two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100.11, No. 234 East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, south side, 200 feet west of Second avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on East Seventy-third street, south side, 33 feet west of Madison avenue. Lot 20 by 80.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George W. Lyon, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 25 by 100, No. 240 Mulberry street, and one lot, 25 by 102.2, with improvements, on East Seventy-eighth street, south side, 155 feet west of Second avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot, 25 by 100, on Thompson street, east side, 150 feet north of Bleecker street.

By Nicholas B. Conner, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. H. Hart, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on Thompson street, west side, 200 feet north of Spring street, lot 25 by 100.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, of a house and lot on the south side of Cherry street, a part of the Henry Rutgers farm, lot 23.4 by 124.

By J. M. Gibson, at Jersey City, N. J., at the Exchange, No. 31 Montgomery street, at 2 o'clock, Trustees' sale of fifty first-class houses and lots, located respectively on Third, Fourth, Fifth, Grove, and Henderson streets, Jersey City. Also at same time and place, public auction sale of fifteen plots of ground, located at North Bergen, N. J., adjoining Tyler Park.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Since the last weekly report, the following plans for new buildings have been submitted, and unsafe buildings reported at the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent. The list of new buildings, it will be observed, is brief, showing a remarkable falling off in this branch of enterprise.

New Buildings.

First avenue, west side, 78 feet south of Fiftieth street, one brick stable, three stories, 22x189; Jacob Schlosser, owner.

Norfolk street, No. 66, rear, one brick stable, two stories, 11.9x13.4; Roff & Bros., owners.

Waverley place, No. 25, rear, one brick second-class storehouse, one story, 26x14; Thaddeus Hyatt; owner.

West Thirty-sixth street, south side, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue, one brick tenement house, four stories, 19x47; Andrew Kirusp, owner.

Total estimated cost of buildings enumerated, $24,400.

Unsafe Buildings.

No. 146 Horatio street, unsafe front wall, &c.; Consumers' Ice Company, owner.

No. 58 Vandam street, unsafe chimneys; Jos. F. Rogers, owner.

No. 147 Mulberry street, unsafe south wall; Thomas Raven, owner.

No. 233 East Twenty-eighth street, unsafe west foundation; Patrick Lavelle, owner.

No. 81 Third avenue, unsafe chimneys; Poole & Maclauchlan, owners.

No. 83 Third avenue, unsafe chimneys; Jas. R. Franklin, owner.

No. 30 Macdougal street, unsafe chimneys; George Punchard, owner.

No. 16 Little West Twelfth street, unsafe front and rear walls; Jno. D. Wendel, owner.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Nov. 8.

Henry st., n. s., 86.7 ft. e. of Gouverneur st., 20.2x35.2	$4,500
Henry st., n. s., 66.5 ft. e. of Gouverneur st., 20.2x35	4,500
10th st., n. s., No. 385, 168 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x94.9; 10th st., n. s., No. 387, 143 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x94.9, ½ part	8,000
36th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x98.9	29,000
47th st., s. s., 271 ft. e. of Lexington av., 34x100.5	52,000
50th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x100.5	19,500
83d st., n. e. corner of Lexington av., 16.1x102.2	10,000
130th st., n. s., 385 ft. w. of 4th av., 25x99.11	117
2d av., w. s., 22 ft. n. of 74th st., 20x77	19,000
2d av., w. s., 42 ft. n. of 74th st., 20x77	19,000
2d av., n. w. corner of 74th st., 20x77	20,000
2d av., w. s., 62 ft. n. of 74th st., 20x77	19,000
3d av., s. e. corner 61st st., 60.5x95; 61st st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of 3d av., 60x100.5	100,000
11th av., s. e. corner of 99th st., 100.11x100	23,500

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

Vandam st., No. 75, n. s., second lot from Hudson st.	$1,050
47th st., s. s., 340 ft. e. of 5th av., 20x100.5	30,000

LEASE.

46th st., Nos. 340 and 335, Sellig's Brewery, 5 years, per year	$7,080

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, A WHOLE block of land, bounded by 2d and 3d avs., 101st and 102d sts., and opposite the proposed site of the Industrial Exhibition buildings; owing to circumstances will be sold low for cash on delivery of deed. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

NEW FINE DWELLINGS FOR SALE LOW. —No. 15 East 69th st., No. 12 East 63d, No. 18 East 60th, No. 18 East 57th, No. 1 East 53d, No. 12 East 48th, No. 128 West 42d, No. 31 West 39th, and No. 7 West 34th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 11 Pine st.

ANNEXATION.—LOTS IN THE NEW TWENTY-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, located on and near the Harlem River, on fully improved streets, and close to the Port Chester Railroad, for sale at $1,000 and upward by F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

COTTAGES 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST. —They will pay 12 per cent. on investment; owner instructs me to sell. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE for a smaller house, new two-story Mansard-roof house, with eleven rooms, bath-room, and plenty closet room, bay-window, and kitchen extension; desirably located, and in a growing neighborhood, near schools, churches, and depots. Will be sold on terms to suit purchasers. Lot 50x175. Price $7,500. Address HOME, Box No. 147 Times Office, or apply to H. P. WETMORE, No. 222 Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—CLIFFSIDE, ON THE HUDSON, ONE of the most beautiful residences in the vicinity of the City, consisting of twenty acres of land, highly improved; well-built modern house, gardener's cottage, large barn, superb views, pure water, perfectly healthy, fruits in full bearing in great variety, and every essential for a first-class country home. For further particulars, address W. R. DEAN, Nyack, N. Y.

$500 ONLY REQUIRED IN CASH TO secure a corner plot equal to eight city lots, situated opposite the depot; very desirable for business; a beautiful cottage containing six rooms on the property; balance of purchase-money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MELVILLE E. MEED, South Norwalk, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

HIGHLY-IMPORTANT SALE.
FORTY SPLENDID LOTS,
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., ON THE PREMISES,
THURSDAY, NOV. 13, 1873,
AT

BERGEN POINT, N. J.,

By positive and peremptory order of

CAPT. DAVID LATOURETTE.

Lots all finely located near depot. Sale positive. Terms easy. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FORTY-TWO LOTS AND FIVE VILLA PLOTS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY. PROPOSED TWENTY-FOURTH WARD OF NEW-YORK CITY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, at Morrisania Hall, Morrisania, Westchester County:

Forty-two lots and five villa plots in Westchester County, near Jefferson st., on the Boston post road and Walker av., in the proposed Twenty-fourth Ward of New-York City, being a portion of the estate of the late THOMAS E. WALKER. This property is near the railroad depot at Morrisania, and about two miles from Harlem Bridge, and on a continuation of the 3d av., New-York City. The horse railroad passes directly in front of the property, and the street is lighted with gas; the street to within a few feet of the property is curbed, guttered, and side-walks laid. Terms—Sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage. Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st., or at Morrisania Hall, Morrisania.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

WILL POSITIVELY SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, Nov. 11, at 12 o'clock M., AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOMS, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, IRVING PLACE PROPERTY, under the direction of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., Referee, No. 30 Irving place, and Nos. 122 and 124 16th st., THREE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK HOUSES.

This property has a large future value, and rents well. Size of lots, 43.3x80. SALE ABSOLUTELY POSITIVE. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOHN B. SMITH, plaintiff against STUART S. WALKER and others, defendants.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 14th day of October, 1873, the undersigned, the Referee therein named will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of November, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, the following described premises: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Fourteenth Ward of the City of New-York, known and distinguished on a certain map or chart of Bayard's East Farm, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, as lot Number 1,035 (ten hundred and thirty-five.) Bounded westerly, in front, by Mulberry (late Catherine) street, easterly by lot number one thousand and twenty-five on said map, northerly by lot number one thousand and thirty-four on said map, and southerly by lot number ten hundred and thirty-six on said map, containing in breadth in front and rear, each twenty-five feet, and in length on each side, one hundred feet, be the said dimensions more or less; said premises being known by the street Number 240 (two hundred and forty) Mulberry street. GEORGE W. LYON, Referee.
BLUMENSTIEL & ASCHER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—THEODORE ROSE, plaintiff, against PETER CAVANAGH and others, defendants.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 13th day of October, 1873, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of November, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, the following described premises: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Seventy-eighth street, in the Nineteenth Ward, of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-eighth street, distant one hundred and fifty-five feet westerly from the westerly line of Second avenue; thence southerly and parallel with said westerly line of Second avenue one hundred and two (102) feet and two (2) inches; thence westerly and parallel with Seventy-eighth street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Second avenue one hundred and two (102) feet and two (2) inches to the said southerly line of Seventy-eighth street, and thence easterly along said southerly line of Seventy-eighth street twenty-five (25) feet to the point of beginning.—Dated Oct. 15, 1873.
GEORGE W. LYON, Referee.
ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house No. 75 East 52d st., between 4th and Madison avs. Improvements. Rent, $900.
J. DENHAM & CO.,
NO. 266 WEST 23D ST.

TO LET FURNISHED—BROWN-STONE FRONT house, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; fine view of the river. Address Post Office Box No. 1,339.

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Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

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PASTURE OR TIMBER LAND WANTED for $6,000 of merchandise, boxed ready for shipment; Yankee notions, 1,000 bottles ink, hardware, &c. J. BRISTOL, No. 149 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

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ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A YOUNG LADY OF GOOD ADDRESS AND FINE personal appearance, well educated, under twenty, wants employment immediately; capable of filling as good a position as can be offered; unexceptionable reference. Address Orphan, No. 54 East 12th st.

AT PELTON & CO.'S,—NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell, will be found a large selection of very superior servants, highly recommended; Protestant and Catholic, City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, grooms, &c.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS WANT situations; also, Swedish, English, and Scotch Protestant women, at moderate wages. Call at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL YEARS experience as cashier and book-keeper wishes employment; can give first-class references. Address A., No. 27 Washington square, north.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN INSTITUTE, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, employers will find a large number of German servants, economical and well recommended; wages moderate.

A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF GERMAN servants, capable and trustworthy, found constantly on hand at No. 247 3d av., near 20th st., first floor, Mrs. HOLZSTEIN.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 68 WEST 37th st., near 6th av., families supplied promptly with select help for every capacity; male or female.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a neat young woman, Welsh Protestant, who is a good plain seamstress; is active, willing, and obliging, or would take care of growing children in a first-class family; can furnish first-class City reference; wages $14. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for A. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REALLY COMPETENT English girl, Protestant; any lady requiring a trustworthy servant will find one in her; does nice sewing or washing; handy for any kind of work; best references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; will assist with the care of children if required; can be seen at her present employer's for two days. Call at No. 126 East 45th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, OR GENERAL House-work, by a capable, active, tidy young woman; is obliging and has best of recommendations. Apply at Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID,—BY A THOROUGH CHAMber-maid, who will assist as parlor-maid, or fine washing, or children, or make herself useful in any way; seven years' City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy girl, who thoroughly understands her duties; has no objection to be generally useful in any capacity; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A YOUNG GERMAN girl is willing and able to work, to do chamber-work and washing, or house-work of a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av. Prefers a German family.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamber-work and take care of children, or would do chamber-work alone, in a private family or boarding-house; has six years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 219 East 45th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid, waitress, nurse, or to take care of children; will be found an agreeable person not afraid of work. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 Perry st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid or to do sewing; can give good reference. Apply at No. 800 2d av., between 42d and 43d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, as chamber-maid and to do fine washing, or chamber-maid and to take care of growing children. Call at No. 153 East 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A CAPABLE YOUNG SWEDish girl as chamber-maid and laundress, and will make herself useful; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A CAPABLE CHAMBER-maid and waitress, with three years' City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable English Protestant; very tidy, neat, and careful; can fill a first-class chamber-maid's, waitress', or seamstress' place; unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman, as first-class chamber-maid and to do fine washing, or to do chamber-work and waiting; understands fluting; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK—ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A REspectable, neat, and active woman; understands her business; is a good plain cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, meats, &c.; can show the very best of City reference. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for M. C.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS, IN A BOARDING-HOUSE OR hotel, by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her work in all branches; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in best style; is also a good pastry cook; best recommendations. Call at 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook in a private family; would assist with the washing; understands her business thoroughly and is willing to work for moderate wages. Apply at Wyatt's Intelligence Office, No. 525 5th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, nice young girl; willing and obliging; a good laundress, and a plain cook; can do the work in a small family; best references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER. —By a neat, respectable, Protestant young woman; good cook and laundress; country or City; very good City reference for honesty and sobriety; very obliging, capable, &c. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit maker; has lived in some of the first-class families, and can be highly recommended. Call at 372 6th av., one door from 49th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, IN A small private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to go to the country; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 345 East 36th st., near 1st av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK, WHO HAS lived in the best London families, and has the best City reference; expert at soups, desserts, &c., of all kinds. Call or address No. 140 7th av., between 18th and 19th sts., top floor.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO VERY DESIRAble young women, one as first-class cook, the other as waitress; both understand their business perfectly; have best City reference; City or country. Apply at Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH COOK, washer and ironer, in a private family or boarding-house; is a good bread and cake maker; would do house-work; City or country. Apply at No. 87 3d av., corner 12th st.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY PROTESTANT woman, or will cook, wash and iron, City or country; has best recommendations for honesty, punctuality, &c. At the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Swedish young, capable woman; has best recommendations; will go in City or country. Can be seen at Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; best recommendations from former places. Call at No. 167 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT WOMan as good, thorough cook and baker; will assist in the washing; is careful and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; a Protestant woman who understands her business thoroughly; soups, pastry, &c.; good baker; City reference. Call at No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of baking; will assist with washing; City or country; City references. Call at No. 129 West 19th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; an excellent cook; meats, game, soups, pastries, creams, jellies; good baker; country or City; very best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron, or do general house-work in a private family; two years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 144 East 43d st., second floor, front room.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS EXcellent cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 326 East 15th st., present employer's, basement door.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH woman as cook; makes good bread, biscuits, soups, &c.; has good City reference. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK IN A private family; excellent bread and biscuit baker; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 779 7th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands the business in all its banches; has the very best City reference. Call at No. 419 East 18th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK OR to do general house-work; best of City reference given. Call at No. 20 Grove st., in grocery store, New-York.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS PLAIN COOK, washer, and ironer, or would do general house-work in a small private family; best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 136 East 3d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN WOMAN, AS first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Apply at No. 79 Bank st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Apply at No. 220 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT COOK; IS A GOOD plain cook; will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call two days at 247 West 16th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; EXcellent City reference. Address C. P., Times Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTESTant young woman, as first-class cook in a private family; has best City reference; would go in the country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co., No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN WHO IS A good plain cook; is willing to assist with the washing; makes excellent bread and biscuit; can furnish good reference; will go at moderate wages. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for H. D.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid, &c.—By two very good servants, who will do the work of a family between them; cook is fully competent; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; chamber-maid is neat with her work, and an excellent waitress; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A LADY GOING TO EUROPE, A PLACE for her cook, who has been many years in her family; she is a thoroughly trustworthy servant, and a very superior cook. Apply for three days at No. 26 Bond st., between 9 and 12.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, TO do cooking or general housework; a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer; respectful, economical, and reliable; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable German girl to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st. first floor, Room No. 1.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN IN A SMALL private family as cook; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 124 West 18th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as very good dress-maker and thorough seamstress; can operate on a machine; best City reference. Call at No. 107 Waverley place, basement door.

FAMILY WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE widow woman; understands washing, polishing, and fluting; would be willing to go out by the day. Call or address Mrs. Mahon, No. 1,166 1st av., near 68th st.

FAMILIES WISHING FOR FIRST-CLASS servants can find them in great number at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position as housekeeper; fully competent to take entire charge of house; reference exchanged. Address Mrs. Herbert, Box No. 146 Times Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS girl; is a plain cook, good washer and ironer, and will be generally useful in any capacity where her services may be required; will work for moderate wages in a good home; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—A LADY DESIRES TO OBtain a situation for a young woman of kind, cheerful disposition, who is competent to do house-work and take care of children. Can be seen between 10 and 12 o'clock, on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, at No. 81 Gramercy Park.

HOUSE-WORK, COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer, or Laundry-work.—By a Protestant woman, with a little girl four years old; competent to do any work about a house; good home more an object than wages; country preferred; good references. Call at No. 335 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMan; is an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; has best references; will go City or country. Can be seen at Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl; is a good cook, and very nice washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful; best City reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, IN A small family, to do house-work; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; wages $15. Call at No. 249 West 27th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do general house-work in a small private family; best of City reference; can do plain cooking, washing, and ironing. Call at No. 314 West 16th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL IN A SMALL PRIvate family; the best City references. Call at No. 143 West 51st st., in the rear.

IRONER.—BY A FRENCH IRONER; AU REPASsage Français; au fait in fine things; is a splendid ironer in every respect. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—CAN cut and fit for ladies and children; sews on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; does embroidery; would assist with children; best of City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 601 6th av., near 40th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT maid, who thoroughly understands her duties, and dresses hair, sews on the machine, and makes dresses; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; has good references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A WELL-EDUCATED German Protestant girl to wait on a lady and sew, or to take care of children; no objections to the country. Call at present employer's, No. 16 West 19th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH MAID, WITH excellent references; is a perfect maid. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

FEMALE HELP.

COOKS,	IRISH,
CHAMBER-MAIDS,	GERMAN,
HOUSE-WORKERS,	FRENCH,
NURSES, &c., &c.	SWEDE, &c.

ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway,
ESTABLISHED, 1852.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, as maid and seamstress; dresses hair well. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A strong, willing young woman, who can do up all kinds of fineries, laces, &c.; understands French fluting, puffing, and polishing; willing to assist in the chamber-work; will go for moderate wages. Inquire for A. T., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S fine washing and ironing, dresses and children's clothes neatly done; French fluting, puffing, &c.; shirts finely polished, by Mrs. Roberts, No. 515 East 14th st., top floor. Respectable City reference.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; unexceptionable City reference; can be seen for two days. Also, a first-class waitress; can take entire charge of a dining-room; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A few more gentlemen's or families' washing, or would go out by the day. Call at No. 335 West 41st st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a few families' washing at her own residence; understands ladies' finery in best style; references. Call at No. 119 West 24th st., near 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; can do all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; six years' City reference from last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, competent of doing all kinds of fine washing and ironing; is highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A family's washing; can be well recommended. Call at No. 333 East 24th st., two pair of stairs, back room.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman of good habits; City reference. Call at No. 704 3d av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with good City reference. Call at No. 124 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, to go out washing, ironing or cleaning by the day. Call at No. 161 West 24th st., third floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; over three years' character. Apply for B. S., at No. 22 East 16th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS families' or gentlemen's washing; the best of reference given. Call at No. 100 West 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS LAUNdress in private family; has two years' City references from her last place. Apply at No. 258 West 47th st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, room No. 7.

NURSE, OR MAID AND SEAMSTRESS— Waiter.—By a French young man and wife; man understands the duties of a first-class waiter, and willing to make himself generally useful; wife is a first-class seamstress, can dress hair, &c.; both will go at moderate wages, together or separately. Can be seen at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for D.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A WELSH Protestant young woman who is a good seamstress; is willing and obliging, and very fond of children; can give the very best of City reference from last employer; will go at moderate wages. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for M. A.

NURSE.—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN AS INFANT'S nurse; is experienced in the care of infants, bringing up on the bottle; a Protestant; is a good sewer; can give several years' first-class City reference as to capability and devotion to her duties. Call or address No. 208 West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED INFANT'S NURSE; competent to take charge of a baby and raise it on the bottle if required; thoroughly understands the care of children; is not a seamstress; can be recommended as entirely trustworthy; best City reference; families to be seen. Call or address Protestant Nurse, No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

NURSE AND LADY'S MAID.—BY A GENTEEL young girl; very bright, active, and intelligent; is a good seamstress, and would take care of children; is well recommended; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR LADY'S Maid and Dress-maker, or would wait on an invalid lady; has had much experience in sickness and traveling; no objection to be generally useful; best of City reference. Call at No. 525 6th av., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE, to take care of children or do plain sewing, or light chamber-work; no objection to go to the country; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 3d av., between 18th and 19th sts.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMstress; can do all kinds of sewing by hand, and bring up a baby from its birth; no objection to the country; the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 391 8th av.

NURSE AND TO DO PLAIN SEWING.—BY A highly-respectable Protestant; first references from all employers, to whom she refers; no objection to assist up stairs; is willing and obliging. Call or address for three days Nurse, No. 227 East 11th st., Room No. 5.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS nurse and seamstress; operates on different machines, or to do chamber-work and sewing; no objections to the country; has excellent references; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 446 2d av. for two days.

NURSE, &c.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND WOMAN with references, desires a situation as nurse to an invalid lady, or would not object to doing the work of two elderly persons in a family. Apply at or address No. 138 6th av., over store.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH PROTestant girl as nurse and seamstress; would mind an infant; City or country; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 135 West 19th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH Protestant girl, competent on Wilson's machine, as nurse and seamstress or lady's maid. Apply for two days to Rev. E. Borel, No. 72 West 11th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT; FOR INFANT OR grown children; she is an excellent seamstress and dress-maker; has several years' City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl; has good reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days, Tuesday and Wednesday, at No. 311 East 21st st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT GIRL, as nurse and seamstress in a private family, or to take care of growing children; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 130 West 25th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan, a Protestant, to take care of children, or as waitress in a private family; ten years' reference from her last employer. Call or address 259 West Houston st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PERSON, (PROTESTANT,) German, who speaks English and French well, to take entire charge of children in a first-class family; good reference. Address S. W. S., No. 352 East 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTestant woman as infant's nurse or nurse to grown children; is thoroughly competent, and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE AND seamstress in a private family; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 163 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN. APPLY Tuesday, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at her present employer's No. 70 West 11th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, highly recommended, as experienced nurse for young or growing children; can bring a child up on a bottle; good seamstress; can fit, operate, &c.; best testimonials for honesty, sobriety, and neatness; kind and obliging to children; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, TO TAKE care of children or to do chamber-work; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., on M. Hild.

ORDER COOK.—FOR RESTAURANT OR HOTEL, or Broadway house, by an excellent cook; is good disposition; active, tidy, and has best references for a profitable worker. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS first-class seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to assist with chamber-work; can furnish best references. Call at No. 26 West 30th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; understands the care of children; can cut, fit, operate on different machines; willing to wait on a lady or assist in chamber-work; three years' best City reference. Call for two days at No. 110 West 40th st., near 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; UNderstands family sewing; cuts and fits; is a good operator; would assist in chamber-work; has lived eight years in last place; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 11 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman as seamstress and chamber-maid, or to assist with growing children; best of City reference from last place. Can be seen at fancy store, No. 151 Waverley place.

SEAMSTRESS. — BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as seamstress and nurse, or chamber-maid and seamstress; has best City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—COOK.—BY TWO YOUNG girls; one as operator and some chamber-work; a Protestant; the other as cook, a good baker, and can do French cooking, with good City references. Call for two days at No. 348 1st av.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS DRESS-MAKING; is a good operator; all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to assist in chamber-work or the care of children; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 288 3d av., near 23d st., in the fancy store.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERT FAMILY SEAMstress does plain and fancy sewing on moderate terms; also dress-making, ruffling, and lace work. Call at No. 245 6th av., fancy store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman, as nurse or seamstress; best of City reference. Apply at No. 628 6th av., in the fancy store.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young woman, who understands her duties thoroughly; is neat, active, willing, and obliging; can furnish the very best of City reference from last employer; will go at moderate wages. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Sewing.—By a highly-competent, neat, tidy young woman; first-class waitress in every respect; can take care of silver, get up all kinds of salads, &c.; good chamber-maid and plain family sewer; City or country; seven years' reference. Call at No. 335 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; is capable of taking a man's place; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as waitress in a private family; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 2 East 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; CApable of taking entire charge of a dining-room, hotel, or boarding-house; best City reference. Apply at No. 429 East 14th st., between 1st av. and Avenue A.

WAITRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITuation for her waitress, who will also do chamber-work; wages reasonable. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 220 West 34th st.

WAITRESS, AND WOULD DO THE CHAMBER-work of small family; best City reference. Call at No. 119 West 25th st., near 6th av., second floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITress in a private family; has several years' City reference. Apply at No. 163 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as waitress; understands her duties thoroughly. Call at No. 17 West 48th st., present employer's.

WET-NURSE.—OR WOULD TAKE CHARGE OF an infant and make herself useful; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 202 West 40th st., present employer's.

MALES

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, gardeners, waiters, porters, servants, farm hands, cooks, lady's maids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, houseworkers, nurses, &c., can be suited immediately at CARPENTER'S old-established Employment House, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

ASSISTANT DENTIST.—A YOUNG MAN DEsires a situation; he is a thorough mechanic and a good operator; small salary. Address DENTIST, No. 128 Allen st.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, STEADY AND sober, wishes something to do for the Winter; employment more an object than salary. Address Johnson, Post Office Box No. 4,889, City.

COACHMAN.—BY A CAPABLE, STEADY MAN who thoroughly understands his business in al its branches; is strictly temperate; first-class City reference; no objection to any part of the state. Address M. M., Box No. 59 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable, active young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is strictly temperate; first-class City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Address J. H., Box No. 59 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN; UNderstands his business; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply or address A. A., care of M. Broadhurst, No. 307 East 9th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A NORTH OF Ireland Protestant married man, who is an experienced coachman and groom, and willing to make himself generally useful about a place; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st. corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, PROTESTANT; best City references; no objection to go to any part; wages no object. Address for two days private stable, No. 114 West 25th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man who understands his business thoroughly; first-class references; City or country. Call or address for two days No. 111 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—FIVE YEARS' REFERENCE FROM late employer. Apply to executor, H. B. Brundrett, Nos. 448 and 450 Broadway, New-York.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG UNMARRIED MAN; refers to last employer. Call at stable, No. 112 West 18th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young Englishman three years' best City reference. Call or address T. H., No. 124 West 50th st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A man aged twenty-five years, who can do plain gardening, farm-work, milk, drive, take care of horses and cattle, wait on table, tend furnace, &c.; good recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

MALE HELP.

WAITERS,	COACHMEN,
FOOTMEN,	VALETS,
GARDENERS,	FARMERS, &c.,

French, German, Swede, English, &c.
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(Established 1852.)

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A REspectable Protestant man, aged twenty-eight years, who can do all branches of flower and vegetable gardening, care greenhouse, &c.; also take care of cattle and horses, drive, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A SCOTCHman, two in family, who has held first-class places near New-York; can give satisfactory references. Address W. R., High Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y.

GROOM OR USEFUL MAN.—IN CITY OR country; is a good hand with horses and cows, and will make himself useful. Call at his present employers, No. 37 West 35th st.

PRIVATE WAITER.—A CLERGYMAN IN NEW-York wishes to get a situation as private waiter for a Protestant Son of Temperance. Can be seen at No. 26 East 19th st. until Wednesday afternoon, after which any message sent to the same number will be sent to advertiser.

SERVANT.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wishes to engage with a family as servant, to travel anywhere they wish; has five years' reference from one family; has been twice in California. Call or address for three days No. 241 West 26th st.

USEFUL MAN, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY a Protestant and wife; no children; man can do farming, gardening, care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, &c.; wife house-work, dairy, cook, wash and iron, make bread, biscuit, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as waiter or valet in private family; can give good City reference. Call or address, Tuesday and Wednesday, at No. 36 West 44th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY AN ENGlish Protestant young man, who is a first-class waiter, and willing to make himself useful in a first-class family; can furnish the very best of City references; will go at moderate wages; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for G.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLORed man as first-class waiter in a private family or boarding-house; would make himself generally useful; has best City reference. Call at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for his waiter; thoroughly understands his business; first-class City reference; is an English Protestant. Call for two days at No. 4 East 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN WAITer; a thorough expert at his business; speaks English fluently; excellent City references. Address H. G., Box No. 52 Times Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN (A PROTESTANT) as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; has first-class English references. Call or address H. C., No. 126 Leonard st.

HELP WANTED.

A PRACTICAL FARMER AND WORKING wife wanted to work a farm, take care of help, milk, butter, poultry, eggs; state age, family, nation, wages. Address DALLY, Box No. 189 Herald Office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, A Protestant German cook, washer, and ironer. Apply, with City reference, at No 235 West 53d st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; MUST be a Protestant, not over thirty, for two children, aged three and four; good references required. Call between 5 and 6 P. M., at No. 35 University place.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID WHO THOROUGHLY understands hair-dressing, and is a good seamstress; no others need apply. Answer by letter, for two days, to Post Office Box No. 1,479.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A respectable colored woman as laundress and chamber-maid; wages $14; good City reference required. Apply immediately at No. 35 West 39th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE, THOROUGHLY experienced and well recommended, for an infant. Apply at No. 258 Madison av., before 12 o'clock.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE BONNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE désire une place dans une famille privée; elle peut charge des diners de premières classes; les meilleur références seront donner à New-York. S'adresser No. 134 West 16th st.

UNE JEUNE FILLE FRANCAISE DESIRE se placer comme bonne d'enfant et coudre ou comme femme de chambre; munée de bonne références. S'adresser, pour deux jours, M. C., Box No. 49 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 8th day of November, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD W. Converse and JULIUS F. CONVERSE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and each of them, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, corner of Nassau street, Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OTTO MAIER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Otto Maier, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES A. LORD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Charles A. Lord, of the City and County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 14 John street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB STERN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 22d October, 1873. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o28-law3wT*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE KNICKERBOCKER HOTEL COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 28th day of October, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of The Knickerbocker Hotel Company, of the City of New-York, in said district, which was on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1873, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York. TOWNSEND SCUDDER, Assignee.
n4-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK PFAFF, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 25th day of October, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Frederick Pfaff, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1873, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. EDWIN SAUNDERS, Assignee.
o28-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LUDWIG ULLMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Ludwig Ullmann, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the day of September, A. D. 1873.
JOSEPH M. PORGES, Assignee,
o28-law3wT* No. 24 Dey street, New-York City.

AUCTION SALES.

THE ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY OF DENNIS LENAIN will sell at public auction, under authority of the United States District Court, through Richards & Co., auctioneers, at their stores, No. 7 College place, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of November, 1873, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, the large and elegant stock of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers, &c., &c., composing the stock in trade of said Dennis Lenain, at his late store, No. 154 Fulton st., and also all the fixtures and furniture of said store. For further particulars apply to the auctioneers, to
PETER A. GERDY,
Assignee, No. 60½ Vesey st., or to
PAUL F. FULLER, Attorney for Assignee,
No. 229 Broadway.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (TUESday,) Nov. 11, at 11 o'clock, within their store, Canronia Citron, Orange Peel, Pecan Nuts, Italian Macaroni. At 11:30 o'clock, within store, Messina Lemons, Malaga Lemons, Almeria Grapes, Jamaica and Louisiana Oranges, landing on Pier No. 27 East River.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, at their rooms, No. 656 Broadway, a large collection of BOOKS, published by the leading houses in the trade. Catalogues ready. Sale to commence TUESDAY, Nov. 11, at 3 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TYPE FOUNDRY FOR SALE.

The stock, fixtures, foundry, and good will of an old and well-established business for sale on favorable terms. For particulars inquire at No. 190 Water st.

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE FOR sale, on one of the best corners in Brooklyn, established twenty-five years, doing a business of seventy-five thousand dollars per year; will be sold cheap for cash. Address C. H. S., Box No. 180 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH ALE AND chop house sixteen years established in a central location. L. HOWELL, No. 141 4th av.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

$1 60 PER GALLON.

Also excellent *CHARLOTTE RUSSE* and Jellies at much below other prices.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots, No. 305 4th av.
and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th av.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $8.—Single, $1; fillings, $1; extracting with gas, 50c. No. 262 6th av., 16th and 17th sts. Remember No. 262.

DRY GOODS.

ATTENTION!!!!

EVERY DAY!!!!

A TORNADO!!!!
A WHIRLWIND!!!!
A GENERAL OVERTURNING!!!!
A GENERAL PANIC!!!!
and a special rush to

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

EVERY DAY.

RUINOUS REDUCTIONS. UNPRECEDENTED SALES.

Great excitement at the Grand Central Fancy Goods Establishment of R. H. MACY & Co. in consequence of

The Numerous Failures

among the wholesale and importing houses, we are buying goods, for cash,

For a Mere Song.

It will pay you well to go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S

EVERY DAY.

And we are selling goods for NEXT TO NOTHING.

It will pay you well to go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S

Twice Every Day.

We shall offer, this coming week, some of the most

Astonishing Bargains

in FANCY GOODS and DRY GOODS ever offered to the NEW-YORK trade.

It will pay you well to go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S

Three Times Every Day.

GREAT BARGAINS in all departments of our whole line of goods. Besides the

Cash Discount of 10 Per Cent,

which we return to purchasers, we are making a FURTHER DISCOUNT to the

Wholesale Trade,

and parties buying Toys and Fancy Goods for fairs or to sell again.

It will pay you well to spend

All Your Time,

and ALL YOUR MONEY, at R. H. MACY & CO.'S EVERY DAY.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

MME. GALOUPEAU, NO. 53 EAST 10TH ST., New-York, will open her importation of Paris millinery for the Winter season, on WEDNESDAY, 12th instant.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL N. PIKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 38 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1873.
SAMUEL CRAIGHEAD,
EMANUEL J. MILLER,
JOSEPH TILNEY, and
WILLIAM R. WILLIAMSON,
n4-law6mTu* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. GASHERIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the store of Rice, Goodwin, Walker & Co., of No. 476 Broadway in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of June, 1873.
LEWIS H. TYLER,
WILLIAM H. JANSEN, } Executors.
je24-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Lyneux, Ritch & Woodford, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December, 1873, next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of May, 1873.
SARAH J. DONOHOE,
my20-law6mTu* Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DEAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Charles A. Dean, No. 235 Madison-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of June, 1873.
CHARLES A. DEAN,
WM. L. DEAN, } Executors.
je17-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS A. WHITAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 216 West 38th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of July, 1873.
C. EARLE WHITAKER, Executor.
jy15-law6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER NAYLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 68 Centre-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1873.
PETER NAYLOR, Jr., } Executors.
BENJAMIN HAXTUN, }
jy1-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER SCHERSTEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edwards & Odell, No. 55 and 57 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of November, 1873.
n4-law6mT* WALTER CARTER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK CONWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of M. M. Robinson, Esq., No. 50 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 31st day of October, 1873.
BRIDGET CONWAY,
n4-law6mT* Administratrix.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO an order of Hon. James W. Covert, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWIN MILLS, late of Long Island City, in the said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the sole Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence at Astoria, in Long Island City, aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of June, 1874.—Dated Nov. 1, 1873.
n12-law6mTu ANN ELIZA MILLS, Sole Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES VAN NORDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 75 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1873.
CHARLES S. VAN NORDEN, Executor.
n4-law6mTu*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York—City and County of New-York.—MARVIN B. ROGERS and LUCIUS H. DODGE, plaintiffs, against O. F. McDANIEL and JOHN DOE, (whose real name is unknown,) comprising the firm of "O. F. McDaniel & Co.," defendants.—Place of trial, City and County of New-York.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 291 Broadway, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred and twenty-six 83-100 dollars, with interest from the 17th day of June, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 30, 1873.
BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City.—Dated Oct. 13, 1873.
BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
o14-law6wTu Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
NO. 212 5TH AV., CORNER 26TH ST.,
ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Twice a week—Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week—Saturday mornings and Friday evenings. Gentlemen on Monday and Thursday evenings.

Send for a circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., now open. Pupils can attend at their convenience, and are taught to waltz separately. Send for a circular.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

Russia, Wedn'day, Nov. 12	*Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 26
Calabria, Saturday, Nov. 15	Abyssinia, Wed'day, Dec. 3
Java, Wednesday, Nov. 19	*Algeria, Wed'day, Dec. 10

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 11 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, 1873.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Nov. 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..........THURSDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 22, 6 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 29, 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Nov. 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Nov. 22, 7 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Nov. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Dec. 6, 7 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
H. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
J. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.

This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its vessels, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

THE MOST SOUTHERLY ROUTE HAS ALWAYS BEEN ADOPTED BY THE COMPANY TO AVOID ICE AND HEADLANDS.

SPAIN, GRACE..........Saturday, Nov. 15, at 2 P. M.
ITALY, THOMSON..........Saturday, Nov. 22, at 8 A. M.
FRANCE, ANDREWS..........Saturday, Nov. 29, at 1 P. M.
EGYPT, GRogan..........Saturday, Dec. 6, at 7 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER..........Tuesday, Nov. 18, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-powered iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..........Nov. 12, 11:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........Nov. 19, 2:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Nov. 26, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR..........Dec. 10, 10:30 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Dec. 17, ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, as follows:

GEORGIA..........Saturday, Nov. 15
PENNSYLVANIA..........Saturday, Nov. 29
VIRGINIA..........Saturday, Dec. 13

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DU HAVRE..........SURMONT..........Saturday, Nov. 15
PEREIRE..........DAURE..........Saturday, Nov. 29
ST. LAURENT..........ROUSSAU..........Saturday, Dec. 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey-st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Trinacria....Wed., Nov. 12	India..........Sat., Nov. 22
California....Sat., Nov. 15	Macedonia....Wed., Nov. 26
Italia..........Wed., Nov. 19	Australia..........Sat., Nov. 29

CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry.

Wed. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency.
Sat. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.

STEERAGE PASSAGE.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.

Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth pier 12 N. R.) For Kingston, Santa Martha, Savanilla, and Carthagena, ATLAS, Nov. 18. For Kingston, Carthagena, and Savanilla, ETNA, Nov. 21. For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall st. and No. 59 Pine st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 20, steamer ACAPULCO leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and San Francisco, and also, with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st and 16th of each month.

For passage or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42, North River, New-York.

H. L. BULLAY, Supt. G. H. BRADBURY, President.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden. Ref—

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE..........Nov. 22
DELTA (chartered)..........Dec. 13
GLAMORGAN to follow.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Tuesday, Nov. 11.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Nov. 13.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Nov. 15.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Nov. 11.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Nov. 18.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Nov. 4.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Nov. 13
CUBA, (Havana direct)..........Nov. 15
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Nov. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Nov. 27
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)..........Nov. 29

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Nov. 13

Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

Drafts for £1 and upward and passage tickets by steam-ship and sailing packets issued at the lowest rates by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 7:20, 8:10, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R.; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with D. L. and W. R. R.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M., 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6:35, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains leave depot, foot South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows:

8:30 A. M., Patchogue Mail.
11 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.
3 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
4 P. M., Patchogue Express.
5 P. M., Patchogue Accommodation.
6 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
7 P. M., Merrick Accommodation.
Sunday, 9 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.

Boat leaves Grand and Roosevelt street Ferries, New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st.

All trains connect for Hempstead.

L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway,
CORNER WARREN ST.

Capital, - - $1,000,000

Pays FOUR PER CENT. Interest per annum on Deposits subject to check at sight.

Pays FIVE PER CENT. Interest per annum on special Deposits remaining six months or longer.

Acts as trustee for estates.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice President.
JAMES MERREL, Secretary

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE,	DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE,	LATHAM A. FISH,

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the Principal Cities of Europe.

Correspondents in Paris:

Messrs. LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., No. 33 Rue du Quatre Septembre.

MONEY FOR INVESTMENT.

The undersigned has unusual facilities for investing MONEY upon IMPROVED farms in Western New-York, secured by bond and mortgage; interest semi-annual, payable in New-York City; farms appraised and all papers submitted to New-York attorney if required; best of New-York reference furnished. For further particulars address W. H. H. OSBORNE, Loan Agent, Palmyra, Wayne County, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK CITY 7s.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of the whole or any part of $50,000 New-York City Accumulated Debt Seven per cent. Bonds due in 1888. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

SAMUEL A. GAYLORD & CO.,
DEALERS IN WESTERN SECURITIES.

NEW-YORK,	ST. LOUIS,
No. 33 Wall st.	No. 323 North 3d st.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS for the surrender of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company to the amount of $20,000 (twenty thousand dollars) in cash, for the Sinking Fund, at the office of the Company as above, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 12th November proximo.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Trustees of the Second Mortgage Bonds, Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 71 Broadway."

F. H. WOLCOTT, HENRY STURGIS RUSSEL, Trustees under the mortgage.

NOTICE.—OAKES AMES, ONE OF THE TRUSTEES under the first mortgage indenture of the road of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having deceased, and the surviving Trustee and the said corporation having failed to unite in the appointment of a successor, a meeting of the bondholders under said mortgage, for the purpose of filling such vacancy, pursuant to the terms thereof, will be held at Room No. 35 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary Union Pacific Railroad Company.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Controller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO., No. 9 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1873.

HOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY'S BONDS, who have not received a circular dated Oct. 31, 1873, addressed "To the Bondholders," are requested to call on me at their early convenience, or to inform me their Post Office address.

JAMES J. TRACY, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Buffalo, on the second day of December, 1873.

The polls will open at 11 A. M.

WM. F. MILLER, Secretary.

BUFFALO, Nov. 10, 1873.

MONEY TO LOAN IMMEDIATELY ON BOND and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn, and New-Jersey, $5,000 to $100,000. References: Hon. John J. Cisco, Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq., Robt. H. Lowry, Esq. Apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., No. 155 Broadway.

NORTHERN PACIFIC BONDS WILL BE received in payment for good real estate.

GEORGE N. TOWNSEND, No. 152 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1873.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of all taxes, payable on and after Dec. 6, 1873, in scrip of the Company, which shall be payable in cash on the 6th day of March, 1875, or sooner, at the option of the Company, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

On Dec. 6 the dividend will be paid to ladies only; after that date they must await their turn with other stockholders.

The time for the payment of the installments on new stock, which expires Nov. 28 inst., will be extended until Dec. 31 proximo, and the scrip certificates issued for dividend will be received at par in payment for the same.

EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1873.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERLY Dividend of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on the new Guaranteed Stock, will be paid on and after the 1st of December proximo, at the offices of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst., and reopen on the 2d December.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared payable on and after 10th inst. Transfer-books closed until date.

CHARLES B. VAN WYCK.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Chartered by the United States.
No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.

ASSETS..........OVER $4,000,000.

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager.

Send for circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A REMARKABLE PAIR OF HORSES.

A pair of the noblest specimens that ever descended from the celebrated horse PATHFINDER are now offered for sale.

They are 5 and 6 years old, SOUND and KIND, DARK DAPPLE GRAY, very closely matched, and for style, speed, action, and beauty combined are not excelled by any pair of horses in this State. Can be seen at San Francisco Stables at Utica, Oneida County, N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, SADDLES, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured. A full line of blankets for street and stable. Plush and other carriage robes of every quality.
C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren st.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT
HARMER, HAYS & CO'S., No. 72 Beekman st.

A HORSE TO LET FOR LIGHT WORK DURING the Winter, for his keeping; reference required. Call at No. 215 West 34th st.

BOARD FOR HORSES CAN BE OBTAINED AT the stock farm of WM. T. CARPENTER, Glen Cove, Long Island. Reference, J. H. Gray, No. 212 5th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 302 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MRS. R. H. JENKINS,
No. 33 East 23d st.,
Has one suite of rooms on second floor and one on third floor, with full board; also an elegant extension room, with grate fire.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST.,
Between Madison and 5th avs. These handsome houses have been leased by Mrs. CHARLES LEFLER, and are now opened as a private hotel for families and gentlemen. Good rooms at moderate prices.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN EAST 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Everett, Westminster, and other hotels, would rent without board to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations, two large well-furnished rooms communicating with bath-room. Address with name, H., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

NO. 23 GRAMERCY PARK.
Elegantly-furnished second floor, en suite or separate, with or without private table; location unexceptionable; highest references given and required. Mrs. BACH.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, WITHOUT board, two large sunny rooms, newly painted and furnished, hot and cold water, fire and gas, large closets; private family. Parties appreciating quiet and cleanliness, apply at No. 145 East 29th st.

LARGE AND WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, with bath and all modern conveniences; family private; terms very moderate. Apply at No. 48 West 11th st.

NO. 40 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY—One room on second floor, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with board. Reference.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BELOW 34th st.—Fine suite of rooms, with or without private table; also one single room; terms moderate; references.

GENTLEMEN LOOKING FOR ELEGANTLY furnished and rigorously attended apartments, without board, will find it to their advantage to apply at No. 68 West 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK, EAST 20TH ST.—For first-class parties, a variety of rooms, including an entire second floor of five rooms; private table, if desired; house extra size; location superior.

FIFTH AVENUE APARTMENTS.—ONE large room on second floor; also, parlor and bedroom on third floor; first-class table; man cook. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 299 5th av., corner of 31st st.

NICE SQUARE ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR, with board, in a private family with home comforts; terms moderate; references exchanged. No. 259 West 43d st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board, on second floor; large room on third, suitable for one or two gentlemen; family private. No. 32 West 19th st.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Parlor floor; also, large rooms on second floor, (just vacated;) for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; private table if desired.

NO. 120 EAST 19TH ST., NEAR IRVING place.—A suite of furnished rooms will be rented, with board. The location is very desirable, being central and unexceptionable.

NO. 15 WEST 43D ST.
Handsome suite of furnished rooms on second floor, en suite or singly, with board, in a first-class house, near 5th av.; reference exchanged.

NO. 158 EAST 34TH ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished second floor, four rooms, separately if desired; also, hall-room for gentleman, with unexceptionable board.

NO. 136 MADISON AV.,
Corner 31st st.—An elegantly-furnished parlor floor, with private table. House and appointments first class.

FIFTY-FIRST ST., NO. 16.—ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms on second and third floors, with board; private table if desired; the best of references given and required. Eight doors from 5th av.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.
Handsome front parlor and bedroom, second floor, together or separately, with board to adults. References.

A LARGE NUMBER OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHED floors and suites of rooms to let; private table or otherwise. Always apply at Agency of W. J. COLES & CO., No. 1,292 Broadway.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST, NEAR 5TH av.—Suite of elegant rooms, with board; second floor, with every convenience, for parties seeking a refined home.

NO. 124 EAST 22D ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—A large, handsomely-furnished front parlor and alcove, with board, for two, $25; do. on next floor, $20; hall room, $8; small, pleasant house.

FIFTH AV., NO. 294.
Handsomely-furnished second floor, with or without private table; also, room for single gentleman; references.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,
Corner 38th st., a suite of four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table, water, and bath.

NO. 7 WEST 32D ST.
Two handsomely-furnished suites of rooms, with or without private table; rooms for gentlemen.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS—WITH BOARD, for gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. No. 58 West 19th st, 5th and 6th avs. Reference.

NO. 214 EAST 20TH ST.—A WELL-FURNISHED room in a private family for a single gentleman, with or without board; references.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—TWO SECOND-STORY back rooms, southern exposure, to let, with board; references.

A FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR TO LET, with private table only; private bath-room, closets, &c. No. 38 East 20th st., near Broadway.

NO. 40 EAST 14TH ST., FRONTING UNION square.—Large front room and bed-room, elegantly furnished, third floor. References exchanged.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—A LARGE ROOM, southern exposure, to rent, with board, to gentlemen.

PARTIES IN SEARCH OF FIRST-CLASS accommodations call at our office. No charge. GENUNG'S BOARDERS' DIRECTORY, 37 Union square.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED double or single rooms, with board. Terms moderate.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SPACIOUS SECOND floor, en suite or separately, with private table or board; also family and single rooms on third floor.

NO. 42 EAST 19TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with good board, to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen; also, table board; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE had at No. 48 East 21st st.; house and location unexceptionable.

NO. 6 WEST 38TH ST.—A MAGNIFICENT drawing-room and a few beautiful chambers to let, with private table and attendance.

HANDSOME SUITE OF APARTMENTS, AND other rooms with board; reference required. No. 29 West 21st st.

NO. 110 MACDOUGAL ST., NEAR BLEECKER st.—Furnished rooms with every convenience for housekeeping, to let to respectable small families.

NO. 315 WEST 23D ST.—VERY PLEASANT furnished rooms, with or without board.

HALL BEDROOM (FOURTH FLOOR) TO LET, with good board. No. 24 West 39th st.

NO. 78 MADISON AV., CORNER 28TH ST.—Rooms to let with board on first and second floors.

WINTER RESORTS.

WINTER RESORT.

HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL, AIKEN, S. C.

Aiken has long been famous for its delightful climate, and is a favorite resort for those who seek to escape from the inclement Winters of the North without experiencing the tropical heat of Florida and the Gulf. The Highland Park Hotel was established for the accommodation of this rapidly-increasing class of visitors. It is conducted after the manner of the best Northern hotels, and has achieved a gratifying success. For terms, &c., apply to B. P. CHATFIELD, Proprietor, Aiken, S. C.; also proprietor of Planters' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

AIKEN HOTEL, AIKEN, S. C.—THIS POPULAR house is now open, and guests may rely upon receiving such fare and attention as will sustain its high reputation. WM. H. BAILEY & CO., Proprietors.

Parties in New-York may obtain information from G. H. Andrews, No. 151 2d av., New-York.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—WITH ONE LARGE AND ONE small connecting room, in a respectable private family, for gentleman and wife. Address, stating terms, (which must be moderate,) A. B. C., *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA—OFTEN sympathetic of piles and fistula, absurdity of dilation, its rapid cure by the urethrotome. Three type cases addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY.—NILSSON—LES HUGUENOTS.

THE TWENTIETH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT OF THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Nov. 12, at 8. (Second time) LES HUGUENOTS. (Second time)

Valentina..........Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON
Marguerite..........Mlle. ALICE MARESI
Urbain (the Page)..........Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY
Raoul De Nangis..........Signor CAMPANINI
Count De St. Bris..........M. VICTOR MAUREL
Count De Nevers..........Signor DEL PUENTE
Marcel..........Signor NANNETTI

BOY, BANFI, &c. &c. &c.

GRAND ORCHESTRA, 50. GRAND CHORUS, 60.

The Bohemian Dance in the third act by Mlle. BILLON, CORYPHEES, AND CORPS DE BALLET.

Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor E. MUZIO

ON FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at 8, IL TROVATORE.

Leonora..........Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON
Azucena..........Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY
Manrico..........Signor ITALO CAMPANINI
Count Di Luna..........Signor DEL PUENTE
Ferrando..........Signor SCOLARA

ON SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 1:30 P. M., GRAND ERNANI MATINEE.

TORRIANI, CAMPANINI, MAUREL, NANNETTI.

PRICES OF ADMISSION, EVENING PERFORMANCES:

General admission, $2. Family circle, $1.

Reserved seats, (according to location,) $1 and $2 extra.

NOTICE.—Prices for Matinée, Nov. 15, at 1:30 P. M.: Admission, $2. Reserved seats, $1 extra.

Seats and boxes for all the above now at the Academy; also at No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

SATURDAY, Nov. 15—BROOKLYN.
MARTHA—NILSSON—CAPOUL.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

NILSSON—CAPOUL.

Third subscription night in Brooklyn of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

(By request.) MARTHA. (By request.)

Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON..........as..........LADY HENRIETTA
Miss A. L. CARY..........as..........NANCY
M. VICTOR CAPOUL..........as..........LIONEL
Signor DEL PUENTE..........as..........PLUNKET
Signor MUZIO..........Musical Director and Conductor

Sale of seats will commence to-morrow, (Wednesday,) Nov. 12, at Brooklyn Academy; also, 114 Broadway.

A WORLD OF SPLENDORS.

THE

BLACK CROOK

AT NIBLO'S GARDEN,

EVERY EVENING AT 7:45.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS,

AT STEINWAY HALL.

The public is respectfully informed that the Seventh Season of Mr. Thomas' series of SIX GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERTS WILL COMMENCE ON SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 22.

SEASON TICKETS, $8 EACH,

including reserved seat, can now be obtained at the box-office of Steinway Hall; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; C. Heuser's, No. 820 Broadway; Jordens' & Martens', No. 1,164 Broadway; E. Schubert's, No. 23 Union square, and at all the principal music and piano stores.

NOTICE.—Subscribers desirous of having the same seats for the series can select them at the box-office of Steinway Hall DURING THIS WEEK. Circulars can be had at all the principal music and piano stores.

THE PILGRIM. PANIC PRICES
BAIN HALL, GREAT JONES ST.
Gallery, 25 cents. Parquette, 50 cents.
Balcony, $1.
Every evening at 8. Saturday at 2:30 P. M.

PROF. HARTZ.—DR. COLTON; BEWILDERING Magic; Laughing Gas. Cooper Institute, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING. 25 and 50 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AVENUE.

BELLES-LETTRES CLASS for advanced pupils, with special reference to Literature, History, &c. Attendance from 10 to 12:15, French included.

ACADEMIC COURSE, thorough and complete.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, with INFANT class for little girls who are learning to read. Object lessons.

French, German, Drawing, Light Gymnastics, &c.

MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

N. B.—The LECTURES will begin early in November. Former pupils always welcome.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S HALL

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children,
REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR,
No. 21 West 32d st.

The aim of this school is to give the highest Christian culture, and to afford a most thorough and extensive English education.

Great care will be had that each pupil acquires a *practical knowledge* of the French language.

On THURSDAY, 13th November, a *special class in English Literature*, with readings from the best authors, will be formed by Dr. Irving, for ladies who have completed their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. Reopens Sept. 24.

Great pains are taken to teach boys HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

Among their patrons are

T. S. Hastings, D. D.	H. E. Montgomery, D. D.
Howard Crosby, D. D.	Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.
T. Gallaudet, D. D.	Prof. C. Short, LL. D.
J. O. Murray, D. D.	Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.
E. H. Chapin, D. D.	W. A. Hammond, M. D.
H. D. Ganse, D. D.	E. W. Lambert, M. D.
G. L. Prentiss, D. D.	J. L. Campbell, M. D.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully announce that a class for training KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS will commence Nov. 3, by Mrs. KRAUS, late Miss MARIA BOELTE. Also, a class for MOTHERS, and a WEEKLY CLASS, for training YOUNG LADIES for work among the poor.

Application to enter either class can be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park, after 2 o'clock P. M.

MISS STEERS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 12 East 47th-st.,

will reopen Sept. 22. School carriages will be sent for pupils without charge.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

MLLE. L. SEE AND MME. C. MEARS

No. 222 Madison av., New-York,

Beg to announce that their French classes in conversation and literature will commence MONDAY, Nov. 3. Hours, 12 to 1 P. M. and 3 to 4 P. M.

MRS. WILLIAMES',
No. 26 West 39th st., near 5th av.
English and French Boarding and Day School. Classes and lectures commenced.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER BOARDING and Day School for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Miss Du Vernet is assisted by competent masters.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends; full term commences 9th month, 8th, 1873. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal, Chappaqua, N. Y.

MISS M. F. DUVERNET WILL RESUME HER French, English, and German classes for little and older girls, at her residence, No. 46 West 32d st., Sept. 15. A limited number of boarders received.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water-color and oil painting. New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, LEWISBORO,' WESTchester County, for young ladies and small boys. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars of JAMES M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARrytown, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

NO. 1,282 BROADWAY—DOWN TOWN, NO. 62 Bowery—PAINE'S COLLEGES.—Young men qualified as book-keepers, accountants, &c. Married and grown-up ladies of deficient education rapidly advanced.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, CLASSIcal, Mathematical Boarding and Day School for boys opens Sept. 22; No. 52 West 54th st. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH RAPIDLY and practically taught, in classes or privately. No. 56 South 5th av., first floor.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—FROM SIX TO TWENTY-one years of age, No. 117 East 36th st.
IDA M. ELIOT. ANNA C. BRACKETT.

YONKERS (ON HUDSON) COLLEGIATE INstitute.—High School for young ladies. Send for circulars. T. J. JACKSON, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING PUpils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island—Boarding School for boys.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAX MARETZEK'S
ITALIAN OPERA.
THE GREAT STAR COMBINATION.
LUCCA, MURSKA,
TAMBERLICK,
TESTA, VIZZANI, MARI, JAMET,
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY,
LYCEUM THEATRE, 14TH ST.,
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, at 8.

MAGIC FLUTE. MAGIC FLUTE. MAGIC FLUTE.

Joint appearance of PAULINE LUCCA, ILMA DI MURSKA, together with VIZZANI, JAMET, RONCONI, TESTA, FERRETTI, LEIDECKER, REINA.

FRIDAY, Nov. 14,
IL TROVATORE.

Signor E. TAMBERLICK, for the first time in New-York, in his unsurpassed character of MANRICO, together with the entire strength of the company, and the GREATEST CAST ever presented in America.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE—The opera of Trovatore will be presented on this occasion without alteration or transposition from the original score of Maestro Verdi.

PRICES:

General admission..........$2 00
Family circle..........1 00
Secured seats in orchestra and balcony..........2 00 extra
Secured seats in parquet and dress circle..........1 00 extra
Secured seats in second balcony..........50 extra
Private boxes, admitting six..........$25 and $30

The sale of tickets commences this morning at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at the box-office of the Lyceum Theatre.

The pianos used by this company are from Knabe's celebrated factory, office, No. 112 5th av.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT MORAL SHOW.

At present attracting immense audiences afternoon and evening must necessarily close for the season in a few days. The various departments of Museum, Menagerie, and Circus are now augmented to double their original size, affording an amount of valuable instruction and chaste amusement unparalleled in the history of show enterprises on either continent. For these closing days the arenic talent will comprise the leading Professionals of Europe and America. Premiere Equestriennes, renowned Athletes, famous Jugglers, and daring Trapeze Performers will amuse and electrify large and fashionable audiences at every exhibition. Prominent among the new features are the BEDOUIN ARABS, the only genuine "Children of the Desert" before the public. The brilliant GRAND ENTREE OF ORIENTAL SPLENDOR is due to the genious and cultivated taste of the renowned Director, DAN CASTELLO, and inaugurates each entertainment at 2 and 8 o'cl'k. Madison av. and 26th street. Admission to all only FIFTY CENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 728 and 730 Broadway.
Begins at 8. Admission 50c.
Reserved seats, 50c. and $1 extra. Family circle, 40c.

Engagement of the distinguished magic artiste, MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ, and production of MR. WILKIE COLLINS' own dramatic version of THE NEW MAGDALEN.

New scenery by Mr. MEYRICK ROBERTS. New costumes and a full and complete cast, including:

Mr. H. H. WOOD, (his first appearance here,)
Mr. JAMES TAYLOR,
Mr. DORSAY OGDEN,
Mr. J. W. JENNINGS,
Miss MARY CARR, and
Miss BELLA GOLDEN.

Saturday, at half-past 1,
NEW MAGDALEN MATINEE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

NO. 624 BEGINS AT 8. BROADWAY NO. 624

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS PUBLIC DELIGHTED.

THIRD WEEK. MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10.	Every Evening During The Week	THIRD WEEK. WEDNESDAY and SAT. MATINEES at 2.

The eminent natural actor, ROBERT McWADE,
In his romantic impersonation of
RIP VAN WINKLE. RIP VAN WINKLE.
RIP VAN WINKLE.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, 1873,
World's favorite artist,
EDWIN ADAMS.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

PROF. HARTZ.—DR. COLTON; BEWILDERING Magic; Laughing Gas. Cooper Institute, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING. 25 and 50 cents.

FIRST APPEARANCE
OF
GILMORE'S
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND,
P. S. GILMORE, LEADER,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1873.

Tickets, reserved seats, and boxes can be obtained at theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway; theatre ticket office, No. 39 Union square, and at all the principal hotels.

STEINWAY HALL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, 1873, at 8 o'clock.

LECTURE
By WILLIAM PAGE, N. A.,
On SHAKESPEARE AND THE MASK.

Reserved seats for sale at Putnam's, No. 308 4th av.; Appleton's, No. 549 Broadway, and Pond's music store, No. 39 Union square.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts.
LAST DAYS.
THIS GREAT NATIONAL EXHIBITION
WILL CLOSE SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 15.
Admission 50c., children, 25c. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

PROF. HARTZ AND DR. COLTON

will continue their strange, puzzling, and exciting entertainments at the Cooper Institute, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 11, 12, and 14. Prof. Hartz's programme changed, but will repeat the "Aerostat" wonder. Tickets, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Reserved tickets may be obtained of Dr. Colton. Commences at 8.

HISTORICAL LECTURES.—MR. WM. L. Kingsley's fifth lecture on France will be given at Association Hall, 23d st. and 4th av., on TUESDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Subject—"The Revolution Attempted by the Duchess de Berri, in 1831." Tickets $1, at Geo. P. Putnam's Sons.

PHILHARMONIC.—A BOX IN FRONT ROW FOR sale. Apply to WALDRON, No. 27 Park place, first flight.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Nov. 3...2:30 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 3...7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 4th......2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 4th......7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 6th......9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 5th...7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 8th......10:30 A. M.	Friday, 7th......8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 11th......1:00 P. M.	Monday, 10th......8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 13th......2:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 12th...10:00 A. M.
	Friday, 14th......12:00 M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st. June 1, 1873.

BUY TICKETS TO PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON, via NEPTUNE LINE, Pier No. 27 North River; fare, $4 25, cabin; $3 25, deck.

NO MIDNIGHT CHANGES.

ISAAC ODELL, Agent.

NINETY-SECOND STREET FERRY TO ASTORIA, running quarter-hourly, offers the shortest up-town connection by good roads with every point on north side of Long Island.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN GOVERNESS, WHO HAS FOR many years resided in Paris, and who has great facility in imparting the languages quickly to children, wishes to obtain a situation in the country; she also teaches music and the English branches; good City references will be given. Address L. M., No. 867 6th av.

A STUDENT IN UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, wishes to teach one or more pupils Greek and Latin; other branches if desired; testimonials of highest order. Address E. L. M., No. 9 University place, Room No. 41.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, MATHEmatical, and English teacher, scholar, and gold medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils. Prepares for college, (English or American.) City reference of highest class. Address TUTOR, No. 115 East 10th st.

A VISITING GOVERNESS WHO ENDEAVORS to adapt instruction to individual wants, desires one more pupil; refers to present patrons. Address F., No. 129 East 23d st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm name of ROGERS & DEGHUEE, for the transaction of a commission business in Foreign Exchange, Gold, Stocks, and Bonds, at No. 39 Exchange place.—New-York, Nov. 10, 1873.

H. LIVINGSTON ROGERS,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
JEAN DEGHUEE,
Member New-York Gold Exchange.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30; Performance commences at 8 o'clock.

THIRD WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.

In pursuance of the Manager's intention to present to the public

CONSTANT VARIETY,

And limiting the representation of each of the present series to

TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY,

Goldsmith's comedy of She Stoops to Conquer is withdrawn to give place to the SECOND OF THE SERIES, Consisting of Robertson's Military Comedy, in three acts, entitled

OURS,

Which will be represented
MONDAY, NOV. 10, 1873,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
ALSO, SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30,
With
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENIC ILLUSTRATIONS, MILITARY COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS.

And, in addition to the usual Orchestral strength of the Theatre,

A SPLENDID MILITARY BAND

Has been specially engaged to aid in giving increased effect to the general pictures.

THE CAST WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

HUGH CHALCOTTE, as originally enacted by him..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Col. Sir ALEXANDER SHENDRYN, of "Ours," as originally enacted by him..........Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Lieut. ANGUS McALLISTER, of "Ours,"..........Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT

From the Haymarket Theatre, London—his first appearance in America—with song: "If My Glances Have Betrayed Me."

The PRINCE PEROVSKY..........Mr. J. B. POLK
Sergt. JONES, of "Ours,"..........Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
Major LAMPREY..........Mr. J. W. LEONARD
BRADLEY..........Mr. PECK
BENSON..........Mr. J. JOSEPHS
BLANCHE HAYE..........Miss KATHARINE ROGERS
MARY NETLEY..........Miss EFFIE GERMON
Lady SHENDRYN..........Mme. PONISI
ELLEN..........Miss LILLIE BURROUGHS

TROOPS, CAMP-FOLLOWERS, &c., &c.

FIRST OURS MATINEE, SATURDAY, NOV. 15.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SPECIE PRICES: Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra; family circle, 40 cents.

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK AT 8,
and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

Augustin Daly's most thrilling and picturesque local and contemporaneous drama,

A FLASH OF LIGHTNING!!

Characters by Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. G. H. Griffiths, Mr. Frank Hardenbergh, Mr. M. A. Kennedy, Mr. Charles Leclercq, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mrs. C. H. Walcot, Miss Minnie Walton, Miss Fanny Hayward, Miss Chambers, Miss Annie Deland.

Act I. The Flash of Lightning! Act II. The perils of an ALL-NIGHT CELLAR! Act III. Scenes on a North River floating palace! Act IV. Catching a thief from the air!

In active preparation for speedy and elaborate production an entirely new and gorgeous COMIC TRICK AND SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME by Mr. G. L. FOX.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8. Over at 11:40.

In order to make room for other novelties, the management are compelled to withdraw the beautiful play,

LAST WEEK		LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK	THE	of
LAST WEEK	GENEVA	Mr. Rowe's
LAST WEEK	CROSS.	Wonderful
LAST WEEK		Drama,
LAST WEEK		The
LAST WEEK		GENEVA
LAST WEEK	in the height of success.	CROSS.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, will be produced in most magnificent style, The Wicked World, in which Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss KATE CLAXTON, and Mr. McKEE RANKIN will make their first appearance here. Seats may now be secured.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Lessee..........J. B. BOOTH

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH FOR FOUR WEEKS ONLY.
RICHELIEU
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH..........as..........BENEDICK

Seats secured in Advance at the theatre and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. JACK HARKAWAY.

ANOTHER GIGANTIC SUCCESS.

EVENING, at 8.	AFTERNOON, at 2.
The celebrated actor,	The sterling actress,
HERNANDEZ FOSTER,	LOUISE HAWTHORNE,
in his sensation of	in her new drama of
JACK HARKAWAY	FOUR
AFLOAT AND ASHORE.	CHRISTMAS NIGHTS.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 8 O'CLOCK.

The MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION announces the first appearance in New-York of the distinguished English novelist,

WILKIE COLLINS,

who will recite his fascinating novelette, entitled "THE DREAM WOMAN: A MYSTERY."

Tickets, with reserved seat, $1. To be obtained at the library, No. 114 Broadway, and at the Hall.

JOHN G. SAXE TO-MORROW NIGHT.

GALAXY COURSE.

FIFTY CTS. ASSOCIATION HALL.
FIFTY CTS. Reserved Seats, 50 cts.

Tickets at Galaxy Directory, No. 3 West 23d st., the principal hotels, Brentano's and No. 114 Broadway.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING,
MR. T. C. KING,
as QUASIMODO in
NOTRE DAME.

PROF. HARTZ.—DR. COLTON; BEWILDERING Magic; Laughing Gas. Cooper Institute, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING. 25 and 50 cents.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies.—Branch No. 1,267 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular meeting of this Club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock, at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building. Mr. Cummings, of California, will address the Club "On Fruits and Fruit Trade of California." All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.

JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, Corner Grand and Elm sts., New-York, Nov. 11, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 26th day of November instant at 3 P. M., for supplying for the use of the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, books, stationery, and other articles required for one year, commencing on Jan. 1, 1874.

City and country publishers of books and dealers in the various articles required are hereby notified that preference will be given in all cases to the bids of principals, the Committee being desirous that commissions (if any) heretofore paid to agents or middlemen shall be deducted from the price of the various articles bid for. A sample of each article must accompany the bid.

A list of articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
ROBERT HOE,
Committee on Supplies.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Buildings, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, Nov. 24, 1873, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for iron stairs, for Primary Schools Nos. 17 and 33.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

WILLIAM DOWD,
SAMUEL P. PATTERSON,
CHARLES V. LEWIS,
ROBERT HOE,
DAVID F. BAKER,
Committee on Buildings.

Dated New-York, Nov. 8, 1873.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WILLET'S POINT, NEW-YORK HARBOR, Nov. 10, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. Dec. 10, 1873, for furnishing the Fresh Beef required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, at this station during six months, commencing Jan. 1, 1874. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to A. H. PAYSON, First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash, or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent, in CITY or COUNTRY, during this financial crisis, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW-YORK. AGENTS WANTED to sell WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS and PIANOS. Illustrated catalogues mailed. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND SEVENTY-five other fine upright, square, and grand pianos and organs very low for cash, on installments, and for rent; also, organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

SPECIAL SAFE OFFER.—CHAMBERS' PIANOS parlor squares, home and school pianos *sent anywhere on receipt of cost price.* Guarantee unlimited and satisfaction assured by the Special Safe Offer. Write for information, circulars, and price lists. Address CHAMBERS' PIANO FACTORY, No. 101 4th av., N. Y.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

SEVERAL FINE SECOND-HAND CHURCH organs for sale very cheap. Can be seen at HILBORNE L. ROOSEVELT'S Organ Factory, No. 40 West 18th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A FEW YOUNG girls, beginners, to instruct on the piano; terms $10 per quarter. Address INSTRUCTRESS, Box No. 83 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PEW—DR. TING'S CHURCH, MADISON AV.—FOR sale or rent. Inquire by note at 296 Madison av.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The annual dinner of the officers of the Mercantile Library Association took place last evening at Delmonico's, and was distinguished by the same excellence of management and good-humored enjoyment which has characterized its former gatherings. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and a number of banners and mottoes were displayed emblematical of the object and views of the association. The officers for the ensuing year are: President, W. C. D. Borden; Vice President, Henry L. Pierson, Jr.; Corresponding Secretary, George C. Lee; Recording Secretary, S. Hastings Grant; Treasurer, Peter Voorhis; Directors, Samuel Putnam, W. D. White, C. F. Allen, E. V. S. Bessor, Amos F. Eno, A. W. Sherman, A. A. Raven.

The dinner was presided over by Mr. Borden, and among the invited guests were Rev. Henry C. Potter, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Whitelaw Reid, Wilkie Collins, Henry Hilton, A. T. Stewart, C. M. Depew, Wm. H. Guion, Peter Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt, Gerald Massey, Oliver Harriman, Stewart L. Woodford, John Taylor Johnston, Jackson S. Schultz, Isaac H. Bailey.

The Chairman, on the removal of the cloth, delivered a happy address, congratulating the association on its strength and numbers, and announced, as the first toast of the evening, "The President of the United States."

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, in rising to respond, was received with cheers. He said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE UNION: Our toast to-night is not to the man, but, in the better sense, to the office. [Applause.] Excited as are the political canvassers of the country, when they have closed and the ballot-box has pronounced your will, the candidate of the convention becomes the President of the people. [Applause.] All who are proud of their citizenship are glad to heartily unite in paying not a personal tribute, but a tribute of respect to the high office which is the embodiment of the sovereignty of the people. There are some reasons why such a toast calls back personal memories and wakens enthusiasm. He who is permitted by the favor of the people to sit in the chair of Washington, was permitted to be the leader of the armies which saved the nation, [cheers] and thus gave our perfected Constitution to the civilization of the century. [Applause.] He was permitted, when the struggle was over, to be first in generosity to the conquered as he was first in valor in the battle. [Applause.] He was first to enforce the laws that were equal in their protection to all, and he was permitted the highest honor, in my humble judgment, that has fallen to the statesmanship of the time; he was permitted to be the exponent of the people's generous will in that effort so successfully made to substitute the civilization of arbitration among nations for the civilization of the sword. I have come to pay no special tribute to the President as a man; but, standing among those who are the representatives of the mercantile classes of the nation, among the young men who are to be the merchants of the future, let me say that we may be grateful that we have a President who, amid the storm and the clamor of the financial revulsions of the past ninety days, has kept his head, [applause;] who has been conscientious enough to seek resolutely to obey the law; and who has taught us a lesson of steadiness and resolute faith which was needed to place us on a prosperous plane for the future. [Applause.] You can recollect the day, not many weeks past, when there swept upon us a panic like those we sometimes had in the old days in the Army of the Potomac, and we begged the President to lend his forty-four millions of reserve to the New-York banks to preserve the financial integrity and good name of our City. The urgency was natural; but now, when the storm is passing, I believe that there is hardly a man in the country, I care not what may be his political party, who is not grateful to the common sense, the steadiness, and the resolute will of the President in determining to keep back the reserve from being loaned, and in holding it to meet the indebtedness of the Government. [Applause.] There would be a manifest indelicacy in my saying anything to-night of the abstract right of the Government to issue its reserve, because it has fallen to my lot to have been elected a member of the national Legislature. I conceive it to be the duty of a legislator to vote not from partisanship, but from a personal sense of duty. [Great applause.] And, therefore, I frankly say that I express no opinion here, and at such an hour as this, upon the right to issue the reserve. [Applause.] Still it is but just for us to remember that from the hour when the reserve was first drawn in all those who have been connected with the Treasury Department, the President, Secretary Boutwell, and Secretary Richardson have uniformly held it to be legal and right to draw upon the reserve to pay the obligations of the Government. But the thoughtful citizen must feel that we owe largely to the calm common sense and resolute will that steadily kept in the straight path of duty as duty was understood, and of obedience to the conservative demands of a law-abiding and honest people. [Cheers.] Let us deal justly. [Applause.] We honor him for the Christian statesmanship, which bade us stretch our hand in the moderation of wisdom to the mother country. [Applause.] But we glory in this above all things, that though President, he is as amenable to the law as the commonest citizen; that the law is above the President and above the people; and that even the President, in such fearful times as these, seeks for his guide and counselor in the law common to us all. [Cheers.]

Chauncey M. Depew responded to the toast of "The State of New-York," and attributed much of the present financial trouble to the fact that the great merchants did not take that interest in politics which it was their duty to do. The following toasts were also proposed, and responded: "The City of New-York," Erastus Brooks; "Commerce and Letters," Gerald Massey; "Clinton Hall Association," William E. Dodge; "The Merchants of New-York," Abraham S. Hewitt; "The Press," Whitelaw Reid; "The Clergy," Rev. H. C. Potter; "England and America," Wilkie Collins, and "The Mercantile Library," Peter Voorhis.

THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.

MASS-MEETING LAST NIGHT—A STRIKE AVERTED.

A special meeting of delegates under the auspices of the central body of the Journeymen Tailors' Protective Association was held last night in Coburger Hall, Stanton street, for the purpose of taking action in the threatened reduction of wages in the trade. There were delegates present representing eight organizations. Mr. George Voss, President, called the meeting to order. He said two weeks ago the men employed by the firm of Cronsy & Lunt, and Messrs. Rook & Co., had been notified that a reduction would take place in their wages of twenty per cent. The matter had been been brought before the Central Committee on Sunday last, when a committee was appointed to wait on the firm and ask them to make a compromise; that, as matters of finance were in a stringent state, the journeymen wished to deal fairly. The interview with the employers resulted in the reduction being reduced to five per cent. W. C. Tucker reported that as some of the prominent leaders in the business had made a settlement, it would probably be well that the other firms who resolved to reduce the wages should be met similarly. By this action a strike would be averted, and a good deal of suffering and misery prevented. From what he knew of the men present, they were no doubt anxious to resist any reduction being made, but it would be well to consider this matter. Messrs. Cooper, Patterson & Co., Broadway, and Pelters & Co., Grand Central Hotel, had also notified their men that they would make a reduction in their wages, and he suggested that a committee be appointed to meet the members of these firms and make a compromise, and as soon as trade got good again, they would be prepared to strike for an increase, or a return to the old rates. After a good deal of discussion, in which it was admitted that there would be a general reduction made throughout the firms in New-York, a committee was appointed to have an interview with the different firms and make a compromise, and report to-night at a special meeting.

THE EMPLOYING PRINTERS TO MEET.

It is announced that on Saturday next a meeting of the employing printers and publishers of this City will be held in the Astor House for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of reducing the present rate of wages paid to employes.

STRIKE OF COOPERS.

Messrs. Briggs & Co., Coenties slip, attempted to reduce the wages of their coopers yesterday, when the men struck work. A strike also exists at the New-York Sugar Refinery Company's Works in consequence of an attempt made to reduce the wages of the employes.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING.

Shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Charles Jerolemon, employed in the shop of Sillick Nichols, block-maker, No. 44 East street, near Rivington, was found dead in the shop of that establishment with a bullet-wound in the head. From the statement of the son of the deceased it appears that about twelve months ago Jerolemon lent a night watchman a six-barreled revolver, which weapon was returned yesterday, the watchman leaving it for the owner at the cigar manufactory on Rivington street, near Mangin. Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Jerolemon was seen about the neighborhood of Nichols' shop, apparently in his usual spirits, and even engaged in playing practical jokes with his acquaintances. Suddenly he appeared to remember that the watchman had left his revolver at the cigar manufactory, and went there to get it. While in the factory he seemed to be in his general mood, and no hesitation was felt in giving him the pistol, notwithstanding the fact that every chamber was loaded. Jerolemon then went to the shop and sent the lad Calhoun out for the purpose of getting some article from the sloop Eveline then lying at a pier near by. On the lad's return, according to his statement, Jerolemon was found dead, the bullet of one of the chambers having entered the head near the right ear. The revolver was afterward found on the floor a short distance from the body. According to the son's statement, the deceased had neither domestic nor financial trouble, and no cause could be assigned for the rash act. He has not been in the habit of drinking intoxicating liquors, and for a long time has been a member of Rev. Dr. McAllister's Church, Second street, which he attended as usual on Sunday evening. The relatives of the dead man having been informed of the sad occurrence, application was made to Coroner Keenan, who gave permission for the body to be removed to his late residence in Lewis street to await an inquest.

THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR.

THE MASS-MEETING POSTPONED—ENROLLMENT OF VOLUNTEERS—THE EXCITEMENT INCREASING—NEWS FROM HAVANA.

In Cuban circles in this City, yesterday, there was some hope expressed that the Government would at last recognize the belligerent rights of the patriots, and come to their assistance by first resenting the outrage that has been, as is alleged, committed on the United States flag, and not alone the capturing of an American vessel, but by the illegal seizure of a number of American citizens. It was definitely stated that the Virginius, when taken, was in English waters, and that nation would, without hesitation, call the Spanish authorities to account. The excitement manifested among the Cubans and their sympathizers, when the news reached the City, seems to be increasing, and all day yesterday men were seen together, discussing the subject eagerly, who have, it is said, been estranged heretofore. The Cuban Junta assembled in Exchange place, and the proceedings were very enthusiastic. Gen. Quesada, Gen. Villarez, and other prominent leaders were present. Secrecy prevailed as to the objects of the meeting, but it was stated outside that arrangements were being perfected for the fitting out of an expedition, which is to leave for Santiago de Cuba very shortly. Gen. Salverez stated that the patriots could not afford to lose the grand opportunity presented to them. Spanish affairs were so mixed up that in fact no resistance could be expected from the authorities at head-quarters. It was urged that it required very little exertion on the part of the Cubans now exiled to drive out the Spanish troops. Further news as to the execution of their companions was anxiously watched for, and to some degree future action would be guided by instructions from Cuba, which would not be later than Wednesday in reaching the City. More applications were made yesterday at the head-quarters of the Junta by men who stated they were ready to embark and fight in the cause. At the office of Capt. W. Brown, in Beaver street, the throng was large, all of whom were prominent men in the movement, those whose property in Cuba had been confiscated and they and their families exiled. A large number of names had been enrolled for the expedition during the day, and besides this a number of communications from different parts of the country had been received from parties offering assistance, and from others who were willing to join the expedition and wrote for information.

In each of these cases information was sent, but the nature of it is withheld by the Committee on Organization. Capt. Brown states that as Cooper Union will not be available for the week, the proposed mass-meeting of Cubans and citizens of New-York will have to be postponed. Judge Pierrepont has promised to preside over the proceedings, and the meeting would have been held in another hall only that Judge Pierrepont asked that it be deferred until full information should be received from Santiago de Cuba. He added that he fully sympathized with the Cubans in their movement, and hoped that their grievances would be brought to a termination by the Government, in resenting this the latest outrage the Spanish authorities had committed on the Stars and Stripes. Counselor G. Smith, a prominent abolitionist, has also signified his intention of taking part in the demonstration, which, it is now believed, will not take place until Monday next, unless the intelligence expected to arrive from the scene of the outrage on Wednesday would warrant it. Every evening during the week the following societies will meet at their lodges for the furtherance of the arrangements for sending off expeditions to Cuba: Sociedad Amigos de Cuba, Les Amigos de Cuba, La Protectura Union, Hijos del Pueblo, Sociedad del Sud. Orders have been sent from the central organizations that special meetings be held wherever a branch of the societies exist—in Mexico, New-Orleans, Key West, Jamaica, South America, London, Paris, and Brussels. In all the haunts of the Cubans of the lower order in this City crowds put in an appearance yesterday at an early hour, and the manner in which they discuss the probabilities as to the success of the new expedition was most excited. Among these people were to be seen Chinese and colored men who had been slaves in Cuba, and joining the insurrection in 1869 had to leave the country. In one of these resorts, in Maiden lane, a large number of Communists and French refugees joined the throng and expressed their sympathies with the Cubans. The Communists avowed openly what they were, and said they could give 500 members of their organization fully equipped to go with any of the expeditions. M. Margot, who seemed to be the leader in the crowd, said the Commune would fight until they were killed. They had now little or no employment, and would be glad to go to Cuba and assist in relieving the country from the Spanish foes. It was stated that the "murders" of Ryan, Cespedes, Del Sol and Verona would bring about the release of their soil from the Spanish yoke.

The meeting of the Amigos de Cuba, which was to have taken place last night at Masonic Hall, was postponed. There was a private meeting, however, held at the residence of Gen. Quesada, in Thirty-fifth street, but nothing could be gleaned as to its object.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

The steamer Cuba, Capt. Parmer, of the Havana Steam-ship Company, arrived here yesterday from Havana. The officers state that the news of the capture of the Virginius was received in Havana last Wednesday evening, a few hours before the sailing of the Cuba, and caused intense and unbounded excitement. The people of Havana manifested great joy, flags and bunting of every description being displayed from the windows and roofs of the houses, and after sunset the city was brilliantly illuminated. The volunteers paraded in full force on the wharves, and the populace in the streets gave expression to their exultation in every conceivable manner. The officers of the Cuba were unaware of the execution of the prisoners, although such a measure was anticipated by them and the people in general. It was also stated that the financial and commercial condition of Havana is deplorable, the panic in this City affecting the people in addition to their intestine troubles. There is an entire lack of confidence among the people with regard to each other, and business is almost entirely at a stand-still.

THE MANDAMUS BUSINESS.

Within the past few weeks twenty-four mandamuses, each involving a large amount, have been sued for against the City by various creditors whose bills were nearly all run up under the Tweed régime. Thirteen of these cases, being the number remaining of the twenty-four not previously decided adversely, came on for hearing before Judge Barrett, yesterday, in the Supreme Court. The total amount sued for was $349,347. Mr. Buckley appeared for the relators, and Mr. Hawkins for the City, and on the principles laid down in the cases previously decided, Judge Barrett denied the mandamus in each case. The following is a list of them, with the amounts involved:

The People ex rel. Bagley vs. The Controller, four cases: $86,854 46, $58,969 35, $13,500 57, $39,446 17. The People ex rel. Purser vs. The Controller, four cases: $44,413 75, $14,250, $12,319 70, $35,343. The People ex rel. Hennessey vs. The Controller, two cases: $14,000, $7,500. The People ex rel. Wood vs. The Controller, $7,500. The People ex rel. Cornell vs. The Controller, $14,000. The People ex rel. Nathan vs. The Controller, $1,250. Total, $349,347.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Lord Roseberry, of England, is at the Brevoort House.

Hon. F. A. Alberger, of Buffalo, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Congressman John B. Alley, of Massachusetts, is again at the Astor House.

Prof. E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass., is at the St. James Hotel.

Capt. F. Bermudez, of Spain, is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. L. Q. Rawson, of Ohio, and Judge T. L. Jewett, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lady Thornton and Capt. Gore Jones, of the British Legation, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Hon. G. Hilton Scribner, Secretary of State, of New-York; Henry G. Parker, of the Boston Gazette, and Col. Jonas H. French, of Boston, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator Roscoe Conkling, of Utica, N. Y.; Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, late United States Minister to Mexico; Augustine De Yturbide, of Mexico; Andrew D. White, President of Cornell University; Senator Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Comstocks, N. Y.; Hon. Homer A. Nelson, of Poughkeepsie; Hon. Mahlon Chance, United States Consul at Nassau; Col. H. S. McComb, of Delaware, and Hon. J. N. Goodwin, Ex-Governor of Arizona, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

SHOT BY HIS BROTHER.

At 5 o'clock last evening, as James Cumiskey, aged seventeen years, was playing with a loaded musket in a room at his residence on Fifty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, the weapon went off, and the charge entered the head of his brother Patrick, aged six and one-half years, killing him instantly.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Prof. Hartz and Dr. Colton will again amuse their patrons at the Cooper Institute this evening.

Prof. M. Locke Richardson delivered a lecture, entitled "Miscellaneous Readings," yesterday afternoon, at East-side Hall.

Wilkie Collins appears, for the first time in this City, at Association Hall this evening, and will recite his novelette, entitled "The Dream Woman; a Mystery."

The usual monthly reception of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening, at their hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue.

Another bale of cotton, donated by a Southern planter in aid of the Memphis sufferers, will be sold at noon to-day, in front of the Cotton Exchange, by J. H. Draper & Co.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Bridget Burns, charged with stealing $65; Casper Kurtz, charged with firing a loaded pistol at Anthony Heurtel, and Frederick Kreiss, charged with stealing $75, were tried and acquitted.

Public meetings will be held to-day, at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M., in Rev. Dr. Crosby's church, corner of Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue, to consider the best means to stop Indian wars and the frauds which induce them. All sects and parties are invited to attend.

C. S. Beales, of Booneville, N. Y., but temporarily residing at No. 179 Sixth avenue, was last evening riding up town in a Third avenue car, when he was robbed of a pocket-book containing $30 in money and a check for $130. No clue could be obtained to the thief.

Louis Morris, aged sixteen years, of No. 104 Clinton street, and August Bergmann, aged fifteen years, of No. 181 Clinton street, were arrested last evening by Detective Johnson, of the Thirteenth Precinct, for firing off a vest-pocket Deringer across Delancey street, between Clinton and Attorney streets. The boys were firing at an impromptu target on the opposite side of the street.

BROOKLYN.

The body of a woman named Annie Morrow, late of No. 480 Baltic street, was found floating yesterday in the Gowanus Canal.

The largest iron-clad and ram in the Spanish Navy, dispatched more than a year ago to American waters to guard the coast of Cuba, is in the dry-dock at Brooklyn repairing.

The Police ambulance was called to No. 13 Hopkins street yesterday to remove to hospital a German named Herman Shanrman, who was suffering from hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a cat.

The trial of Courtland A. Sprague, the defaulting City Treasurer, was called for trial yesterday in the Court of Sessions, but, by consent of counsel on both sides, put off until the second Monday in December.

Rudolph and Royal Sammis, indicted in connection with the Kelsey case for murder in the second degree, were taken before Judge Tappan, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, and admitted to bail in $10,000 each.

A reward of $500 has been offered by the friends of Mr. Armstrong for information that may lead to his whereabouts. He has been missing from his home, at No. 81 Hicks street, since the morning of the 4th inst., when he went out to vote.

The body of the man found drowned in the Gowanus Canal on Sunday morning has been identified as that of B. L. Burwell, a tobacco inspector. Deceased was in good circumstances, and a brother of Dr. Blair, of Richmond, Va.

Lucette Meyers has made another "confession," in which she denies every statement she previously made concerning the Goodrich murder. She says now that she never knew Goodrich, nor Beach, nor Kate Stoddard until placed in the same jail with them.

The Committee of One Hundred met, last evening, in the Academy of Music, Franklin Woodruff in the chair. A series of resolutions condemning the commissions created in Brooklyn by the last charter were introduced by Mr. Morris and discussed at length, but not adopted.

STATEN ISLAND.

John Ashworth, of Rochdale, England, author of *Strange Tales*, and one of the English delegates to the recent Evangelical Alliance, will deliver an address in the Union Sunday-school, West Brighton, this evening.

NEW-JERSEY.

The public school children of Newark will visit the Industrial Exhibition in that city during this week, each school in a body.

A Morris Canal boat loaded with coal was sunk in the canal, near the Hackensack River yesterday, and navigation was delayed.

A Bureau of Vital Statistics is about being established for Hudson County, under the supervision of Dr. Buck, County Physician.

The iron for the bridge across the Passaic River at the foot of Bridge street, Paterson, is all on the ground, and work will be commenced at once.

Sheriff Gamble, of Essex County, settled up the accounts of the office, and Col. Peckwell, the newly-elected Sheriff was sworn in at noon, yesterday, and will assume the duties to-day.

It was reported last evening that a collision occurred on the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad during the afternoon. An engineer and fireman and a lady passenger are reported killed.

The Erie Railway Company has just completed arrangements for having all emigrant passengers sent directly from Castle Garden to Long Dock, thus avoiding the transit through New-York City.

The Jersey City Post Office Commissioners have located the proposed new Government building, but their decision will not be made public until ratified or rejected by the authorities at Washington.

James Harper, a Jersey City liquor-dealer, was arraigned and pleaded guilty yesterday, in the Hudson County Court, to a charge of selling liquor on Sunday. He was admitted to bail in $5,000 to appear for trial on Friday next.

A colored man's meeting was held over the National Market, in Newark, last night, and delegates elected to the Civil Rights Convention, to meet in Washington, Dec. 9. Speeches were made by John Y. Foster, John J. Freeman, and others.

A movement is on foot to consolidate the townships of Union, West Hoboken, Weehawken, and North Bergen, forming the northern part of Hudson County, into one corporation. A vote will be taken on the subject at the Spring election in April.

The tax receipts in Jersey City within three weeks have amounted to $195,270. The new law changing the commencement of the fiscal year makes a pro rata reduction of twelve per cent. per annum on all bills paid prior to Dec. 12, and this has probably contributed largely to induce increased receipts.

The Paterson Board of Aldermen met last evening, and discussed at length various propositions for the relief of the unemployed people of the city. The matter was finally referred to a committee of five to devise ways and means. It was generally agreed that the city should forthwith undertake an extensive system of public improvements. One drawback is the fact that there is due the city a large amount for taxes and street improvements.

The Jersey City Police, on Sunday, with a view to the probable bringing of the matter before the Commissioners this week, and acting under orders, quietly observed all the liquor saloons which were open and noted down all that were in the habit of violating the Sunday law. Doubtless a strong attempt will now be made to close all such places and secure the indictment of the proprietors. The association of liquor dealers claim that a fund of $5,000 has been raised to defend all who may be indicted.

SAINT NICHOLAS SOCIETY.

The St. Nicholas Society held its annual meeting at Delmonico's, on last evening, when the following gentlemen were elected to hold office for the ensuing year:

President.—James McLean.
Vice Presidents.—1st, Augustus R. Macdonough; 2d, William M. Vermilye; 3d, Charles R. Swords; 4th, Carlisle Norwood.
Treasurer.—Edward Schell.
Secretary.—Smith E. Lane.
Assistant Secretary.—John C. Mills.
Chaplains.—Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, D. D.; Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D.
Physicians.—Abram Dubois, M. D.; T. Matlack Cheesman, M. D.
Consulting Physicians.—James Anderson, M. D.; James R. Wood, M. D.
Managers.—William H. Johnson, Richard E. Mount, D. Henry Haight, Augustus Schell, Benjamin H. Field, Jas. W. Beekman, James Breath, Aaron B. Hays, Frederic De Peyster, James I. Roosevelt, Hamilton Fish, William Remsen.
Stewards.—George W. McLean, Benjamin L. Swan, Jr., John Treat Irving, Robert G. Remsen, George L. Kingsland, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Carlisle Norwood, Jr.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Baptist Sunday-school Teachers' Association was held last night in Calvary Baptist Church, West Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, Samuel T. Hillman presiding. After the usual religious exercises, the minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted, and the roll of members called. An address on "The Teachers' Work, and How to Do It," was delivered by Rev. Dr. D. Henry Miller, followed by an address on "The Trials of the Small Child," by Rev. Alfred Taylor. After the singing of a hymn a collection was taken up, and the proceedings were brought to a close with the benediction.

IRISH WIT AND HUMOR.

LECTURE BY S. S. COX LAST EVENING.

Last night Mr. S. S. Cox, Congressman elect from the Sixth District, delivered a lecture on "Irish Wit and Humor" at the Cooper Institute. He said that the Irish, being a generous and warm-hearted people, had more humor than wit. In America we were indebted for our popular humor to the Irish hyperbolæ. The Irish had come from the Orient, and from them we had received a large part of the Oriental magniloquence which distinguished us. Irish humor could best be judged of as it was found in Ireland. If we examined the genealogy of Ireland, and viewed the wondrous vicissitudes of her history, we could find nearly the source of all her fun. It was in her organic susceptibility that we discovered the germ of Irish humor. She was the Mark Tapley of nations—steeped in misery, but full of fun. The fruitful source of humor was in the common people. The brogue itself had something of humor in it; but among all the peculiarities of Irish humor, the humor of the rows and the factions was the most salient. The greatest enjoyment to a Frenchman was to go to an opera and hear a favorite cantatrice; the highest excitement to a Spaniard was to see the matador struggling in the dusty and blood-stained floor of the amphitheatre, but the Irishman's chief joy was to take off his frieze coat at a fair, and strike at as many heads as he could. In Irish habits human nature was rather inverted. Their courting began in annoying each other, and the gentleman frequently wooed his lady-love by poking at her with a stick, "jist to taze her." There could be nothing superior to the Irishman's exaggeration or hyperbola, and this sprang from his Eastern origin. The very sign-posts in Ireland showed the ardent temperment of the people; the painter began with big letters and ended for want of space in small ones. The hopeful ardor of the Irishman lifted him up when the sullen Saxon and the flimsy Frenchman would fail. In the language of compliment, the Irish committed many a humorous blunder, as, for instance, that of the Irishman who, having all night watched a corpse, said to the widow of the deceased upon being paid for his trouble: "I shall be always delighted to do the same for you, ma'am." Irishmen and "bulls" had always been inseparable; but "bulls" fed in other than Irish pastures, although a thorough "bull" was only to be lassoed in Ireland. Sir Boyle Roche had created a great many "bulls," but some of them were intentional, such as "I hope if you come within a mile of my house you'll stay there all night." Whatever "bulls," or blunders, were committed by Irishmen, they never committed any blunders of the heart. How much did we not owe to Ireland? She had no nationality of her own to-day; around the nations of the earth she had no seat, unless the seat given to the shrouded skeleton. But the time might come when Ireland which had done so much for every other nation—which had given to France her great ruler in the person of MacMahon; which had given to the world so much that was generous, chivalrous, and mirthful—would in some storm of war see her own nationality once more re-established.

SUPERVISORS OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The annual session of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County convened yesterday. Since the town elections, held last Spring, several deaths have occurred among the members, whose places have been filled by others. The new board stands fourteen Democrats and eleven Republicans, the twenty-five towns of the county being represented as follows:

Bedford—Moses W. Fish, Rep.
Cortland—Coffin S. Brown, Dem.*
East Chester—Elias Dusenberry, Dem.
Greenbough—Abram O. Wilsea, Dem.*
Harrison—Edward Willets, Dem.*
King's Bridge—Austin D. Ewen, Dem.
Lewisboro—Daniel Hunt, Rep.*
Mamaroneck—Charles H. Birney, Rep.*
Morrisania—William Cauldwell, Dem.
Mt. Pleasant—Amos R. Clark, Dem.
New-Castle—Francis M. Carpenter, Rep.*
New-Rochelle—George W. Davids, Dem.*
North Castle—James Hopkins, Rep.*
North Salem—Odle Close, Rep.*
Ossining—John Hoag, Dem.
Pelham—James Hyatt, Dem.
Poundridge—D. B. Rockwell, Rep.
Rye—George W. Wesley, Rep.
Scarsdale—Francis Secor, Dem.
Somers—Jesse G. Carpenter, Rep.
West Chester—Hugh Lunny, Dem.*
West Farms—John Bussing, Dem.
White Plains—Edmund G. Sutherland.*
Yonkers—Charles R. Dusenberry, Rep.*
Yorktown—John B. Tompkins, Rep.

* Members of last year's board.

At the meeting yesterday fourteen Democrats and nine Republicans were present, but the election for Chairman resulted in the choice of a Republican—Francis M. Carpenter—who received 13 votes to 10 cast for Mr. Davids, the Democratic nominee. Last year Mr. Carpenter was elected to the position of Chairman by the Democrats and Liberal Republicans. Mr. Carpenter, on taking the chair, alluded to the fact that the present session of the board would be one of the most important that had ever been held, in consequence of the annexation of the three lower towns of the county to New-York, and the consequent arrangement for a settlement in regard to the question of indebtedness of those towns. Charles E. Johnson was re-elected Clerk of the board. After drawing lots for choice of seats, the board then adjourned until to-day, when the Supervisors will organize as a Board of County Canvassers, and proceed to settle the question in regard to the election returns of the county.

WORKMEN DISCHARGED.

The Commissioner of Public Works discharged 400 men yesterday, and the names of 200 more are to be taken from the pay-rolls to-day. The men were employed on the wood and stone pavements, the appropriations for which are exhausted. The Commissioner states that it would be a misdemeanor to employ men unless appropriations had been made for their payment, but that he would employ as many laborers as possible this Winter.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,900 head; market weak and unsatisfactory, shippers refusing under Eastern advices to risk purchases, though sellers are anxious to realize. Shipping Cattle are little better than nominal; sales of fair to good at $4 25@$4 85; choice lots, $5@$5 40. Stockers are also in light demand at $2 25@$3 65 for poor to good Steers. Through Texans sold at $1 40; rare corn-fed at $2 75@$4. Native butchers' stock dull and weak at $2@$4 for poor to extra choice. Live Hogs dull and weak at a decline of $5@$10 ₩ 100; when sellers accepted the decline, packers and shippers commenced buying; market became quiet, and closed firm. Packing grades sold at $3@$3 40; common to very choice and shipping grades at $3 60@$3 80, with bulk of sales at $3 55@$3 65. Receipts, 14,000 head; shipments not reported. Sheep dull, with only a light local trade, closing at $2 25@$4 for poor to extra choice.

HAVANA EXCHANGE.

HAVANA, Nov. 10.—Exchange firmer; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 52@53 premium; Short Sight, 59@61 premium; 60 days, gold, 62@63 premium; Short Sight, 68@70 premium; on Paris, 59@61 premium.

[Advertisement.]

NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.—The Bank of England has advanced its rates to nine per cent., still the demand for Knox's splendid Winter style of gentlemen's hats continues unabated. Buy your hats at No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, or Fifth Avenue Hotel—the localities of Knox's popular stores.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Calabria, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Whiteford, Mr. and Mrs. John Cutlan, Mrs. H. F. Berry and son, Mr. and Mrs. Malburg, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Carey, Rev. and Mrs. M. D. C. Crawford and daughter, Mr. John and Miss Tenant, Mr. H. and Miss Bender and maid, Mr. and Mrs. George Cochran, Misses E. W. M. and S. Lewis, Religious Sisters Freunhoff, Starnes, Mason, and infant, Mrs. J. Bonne, two children and infant, Mrs. M. Bigelow, Mrs. M. A. Michlin, Mrs. T. L. Ecclestone, Mrs. Isabella W. Frink, Mrs. E. Dyer, Miss J. E. Sullivan, Miss L. Daly, Miss M. A. Tucker, Miss T. Radgreza, Miss Ella Naramore, Miss J. Walker, Miss A. Barnett, H. Decker, W. L. Goodrich, F. Halstead, W. S. Maguire, M. G. Kellogg, P. Benjamin, N. Bedrossian, James McIrvan, T. B. Lester Kay, John W. Hogg, G. F. Thomson, D. M. Childs, C. A. Childs, James McCullough, Rev. Theobald Butler, Max Kranzberger, W. Mulligan, John Eaton, Howell Green, H. A. Kenrick, A. Lloyd, Josiah Brown, R. G. Tootal.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:42 | Sun sets.....4:46 | Moon sets..1:08
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..12:54 | Gov. Island..1:43 | Hell Gate..3:05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 10.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia; J. W. Garrett, Hicks, Baltimore; Franconia, Bragg, Portland.

Ships Ada, (Br.,) Ascals, Shanghai, Salter & Livermore; Shakespeare, (Ger.,) Fichter, Bremen, C. Luling & Co.

Barks Maria Clotilde, (Ital.,) Digirnido, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; James L. Pendergast, (Br.,) Bates, Havre, Pendergast Bros. & Co.; Emilia Ceampa, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Naples, A. P. Agresta; W. F. Harward, Dowley, Antwerp, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Cupid, (Br.,) Grant, Dublin, Ire., H. J. DeWolf & Co.; Willamo, (Russ.,) Buckman, London, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brigs Oliver Cutts, (Br.,) Nelson, Port-au-Prince, Robt. Murray, Jr.; Gambia, Gilley, Galveston, Texas, E. M. Stackpole.

Schrs. Jeannette T. Hibbard, (Br.,) Miller, Halifax, N. S., Jed Frye & Co.; Louisa P. Mallory, Stetson, Charleston, Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Laura A. Webb, Hatch, Miragoane, B. J. Wenberg; Phoebe, Medora, Havana, B. J. Wenberg; Hannah Corner, King, St. Ann's Bay, Ja., B. J. Wenberg; Enchantress, Phillips, Savannah, Ga., Evans, Ball & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Calabria, (Br.,) Macmickan, Liverpool Oct. 28 and Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. G. Franckyln. Nov. 9, at 9:20 A. M., 297 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steamers Republic and City of Chester, hence for Liverpool; same date, at 10:40 A. M., 287 miles E. of do., passed steamer Batavia, bound E.

Steam-ship Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool Oct. 30, and Queenstown 31st, with mdse. and passengers to R. G. Cortis.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Ernest, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wilmington, Holmes, Havana Nov. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Jones, Savannah Nov. 4, with mdse. to Robt. Lowden.

Bark Ephraim Williams, Keene, Caibarien 11 ds., with melado to Galwey & Casado—vessel to H. P. Brown.

Bark Castelar, (Ger.,) Lund, Bremen 44 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Monte Tabor, (Ital.,) Olivery, Gloucester 71 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Orsolo, (Ital.,) Caffiero, Bristol, Eng., 45 ds., in ballast, to order.

Bark Vibalia, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Coffin, Sydney, C. B., 13 ds., with 800 tons coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Evanell, (of Stockton,) Bickmore, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Carver & Barnes. Nov. 1, in the Gulf, passed the wreck of a schr. of about 200 tons, masts gone, and appeared to have been a long time in that condition.

Bark Zufriedenheit, (Ger.,) Danneberg, Liverpool 45 ds., with salt to Samuel Thompson's Nephew & Co.—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Una, (of Little Hampton,) Anderson, Gloucester, Eng., Sept 22, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.—is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Gilda, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, London 55 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Vittoria, (Ital.,) De Martino, Gloucester 47 ds., in ballast to John C. Seager.

Bark Niord, (Nor.,) Terkiesen, Swansea 63 ds., with steel rails to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Flora, (Ger.,) Hansen, Rio Grande do Sul 54 ds., with mdse. to Oelrichs & Co. Oct. 27, lat. 34 43, lon. 54 04, spoke brig St. Clement, (Dan.,) from Malaga for Baltimore.

Brig Nautilus, (Ger.,) Davids, Rio Janeiro via Hampton Roads 59 ds., with coffee to Arnold & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Rio, (of Machiasport,) Church, Shulee, N. S., 18 ds., with spiling to Wilson & Godfrey.

Schr. D. Sawyer, Cummings, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., via New-Haven, with lath to order.

Schr. Battie, (of Belfast,) McClintock, Point-a-Pitre, Guad., 26 ds., with old iron, &c., to order—vessel to J. O. Ward & Co.

Schr. J. J. Pharo, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. M. A. Lovell, Gage, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to G. Hunt & Sons—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Ben, Davidson, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. E. V. Glover, Ingalls, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Chas. W. Alcott, French, Virginia.

Schr. Ida Craumer, Craumer, Virginia.

Schr. Roamer, McFarland, Fall River.

Schr. Susan, Bishop, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Lorine, Somers, Somerset, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nellie Benedict, Thompson, Somerset.

Schr. Caroline and Cornelia, Crowley, Somerset.

Schr. Richard Low, Eldridge, New-Bedford for Philadelphia.

Schr. Gov. Burton, Phinney, New-Bedford.

Schr. G. L. ——, Lovell, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. Henry Nickerson, Kelly, Harwich, for Virginia.

Schr. C. C. Lane, Robertson, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Mercer, Wasson, New-Haven.

Schr. Minguas, Heaney, Providence, for Rondout.

WIND—Sundown, fresh N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Ships Grandee, for Callao; Laurens, for Antwerp; New World and M. B. Palmer, for Liverpool; bark W. T. Harward, for Antwerp; brigs Kodiah, for Cadiz; Thetis, for Curacoa; Tropic Bird, for Sagua; Raven, for Matanzas; schrs. M. W. Smith, for St. Jago; Frank Atwood, for Aux Cayes; T. T. Clark, for Corpus Christi; Luola Murchison, for Wilmington.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Nov. 10—Arr., steamers Flag, from Charleston; Roman, from Philadelphia, and General Whitney, from New-York; bark Edwin and Lizzie, from Palermo.

The ship Quinterno, Capt. Manning, from Valparaiso, for Boston, went ashore at 4 o'clock this morning about 3 miles N. of Highland Light, Cape Cod, and remained there at noon. She leaks only a little, with a slight keel off shore, and it is thought if she receives prompt assistance from a steamer that she can be got afloat at the next high tide. The steamer Charles Pearson has gone to her assistance. The ship is laden with a valuable cargo of copper, wood, &c., and is owned by Hemenway & Browne, of Boston. The crew remain all safe on board.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 10.—Arr. steamer Georgia, from New-York; bark Volunteer, from Baltimore; schr. E. Janet, from Harbor Island, Bahamas.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 10.—Passed Out—Steamer Jane Batters, for Cork; bark Marguerita, for Cork; brig Agnes Barton, for Matanzas; bark Aften St. Jermaine, for Cork; brig Ariel, for St. Francis; bark Albino, for Bordeaux; Steamer Liberty, for Havana; bark Maria, for Cork; bark Charles Bickman, for Liverpool; bark Manuel, for New-York.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 10.—The steamer Somerset, from Boston, and steamer Chase, from Portland, have arr. The former proceeded to Charlottetown. The steamer Alhambra sld. for Boston yesterday morning.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 10.—Arr., yesterday, steamer General Barnes, from New-York. Arr., to-day, steam-ship Fire Queen, from Pernambuco; ship Sawely Schludow, from London.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 10.—Arr. schrs. Cayenne, from Cayenne, for Salem; Alice Belle, Louise Frazier, James Wall, Bertha Sander, and Three Sisters, from Philadelphia, for Boston. The Three Sisters was run into last night while at anchor by he schr. James S. Hewitt, and had head-gear carried away. Also arr. schrs. Carrie and Alice, from Savannah, for Boston; Knight and Wave, from Port Johnson, for do.; Broadfield and Sinbad, from New-York, for do.; Sarah A. Reed, from Philadelphia, for Portland; Seth W. Smith, from do., for Portsmouth; E. Sinnickson, from do., for Quincy Point; May Monroe, from do., for Rockland; Clara Rankin, from Hoboken, for Amesbury; Owen P. Hurds and William Duren, from Calais, for Bridgeport; Lake, from Spruce Head, for do.

Sld. R. S. Graham and W. E. Curtis.

Wind—N. W., fresh; weather cloudy.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 10.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Westphalia, Capt. Stahl, from New-York Oct. 30, for Hamburg, touched here this morning.

LARNE, Nov. 10.—The State Line steam-ship Virginia, Capt. Sadler, from New-York Oct. 29, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10.—The Red Star Line steam-ship Kenilworth, Capt. Putt, from Philadelphia Oct. 26, arr. at this port at 2 P. M. to-day.

HAVRE, Nov. 9.—Sld. steam-ship Kong Sverre, (Norw.,) Dannevig, for New-York.

WHOLESALE

A. T. Stewart & Co.

HAVE OPENED

500 CASES

New and Elegant

French and English

DRESS GOODS,

WHICH FOR

Quality, Style, and Price cannot be surpassed in this City.

The above were

RECENTLY PURCHASED IN EUROPE

Greatly Below their Value.

A visit of inspection is requested.

Broadway, Chambers, and Reade Sts.

ALEXANDER CHAPEL,

NOS. 7 AND 9 KING ST.

LADIES' FAIR,

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11 and 12, from 2 P. M. to 10 P. M.

LAST TWO DAYS.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

BEEBE RANGE

NO. 1, LARGEST SIZE, $65.

JANES & KIRTLAND,

Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade st., New-York.

Peake, Opdycke & Co.

Special Notice

TO THE

DRY GOODS TRADE.

Great Inducements

ON AND AFTER

November 10.

While giving the same terms of Credit as heretofore to Responsible Dealers who are not able to make immediate payment, they will offer to

Thirty-Day or Prompt Cash Buyers

Their Large Stock

OF OVER

ONE MILLION DOLLARS!

At an Immense Sacrifice, and a very great reduction from prices now ruling.

They want every Merchant who is able to pay

CASH NOW,

to understand that this advertisement

MEANS BUSINESS.

427 & 429 Broadway.

CARPETINGS.

W. & J. SLOANE

ARE OFFERING AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF RICH

Smyrna,
Berlin,
Holland,
Axminster, and
Aubusson Carpets,

WOVEN IN ONE PIECE.

ALSO,

Wilton,
Velvets,
Brussels,
Tapestries, &c., &c.,

ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

649, 651 & 655 Broadway.

KURTZ W. KURTZ, No. 872 Broadway, is the only photographer in the world who received the highest medal (the double medal for taste and progress combined) awarded at the Vienna Exposition to portrait photography.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION SQUARE.

SILVER-PLATED WARE

THE

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,

NO. 550 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE

ELECTRO-PLATED TABLE WARE,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THE PATENTED PROCESS OF ELECTRO-PLATING

SPOONS AND FORKS,

by which the parts most exposed to wear receive an extra coating of silver three times the usual thickness. This feature renders these goods more economical than those of any other manufacture.

The great advantage of this method will be readily seen, as Spoons and Forks always wear through on these exposed points, while the plate is yet good upon other parts of the article.

This sectional plate is recommended for hard service, as it is worth many times the additional cost in durability.

All Spoons and Forks stamped

"1847—ROGERS BROS.—XII."

are plated by this process, in addition to the regular plate.

Cheney Brothers'

AMERICAN SILKS,

Black and Colored

GROS GRAINS.

We would invite attention to our large assortment of these fabrics, comprising all new and desirable colorings, selected specially for our retail trade.

The Silks of this manufacture are made in the most approved manner, and will not crack or change color in wearing, and we recommend them highly for cheapness, beauty, and durability.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Broadway and 20th st., and Grand and Chrystie sts.

Waltham Watches

ARE NOW MADE IN

Four Sizes for Gentlemen,
Two Sizes for Ladies,
One Size for Boys,

AND BOTH AS KEY-WINDERS AND STEM-WINDERS.

WALTHAM WATCHES EXCEL ALL OTHERS IN PERFECTION AND PERFORMANCE, AND FOR THE PRICE ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

AT OUR STORE WILL BE FOUND THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

HOWARD & CO.

No. 222 5th av., New-York.

JAS. G. DARLING, Pres't. A. P. SCHARFF, Sec'y

CITIZENS'

INSURANCE CO., OF NEWARK, N. J.

Cash Capital..............................$200,000 00

Hon. ALEX. MITCHELL, Prest. E. D. HOLTON, Vice Pres't.

NORTH-WESTERN

NATIONAL INS. CO., OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

Cash Capital paid up..........................$392,500 00

INSURE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE AT REASONABLE RATES.

T. J. TEMPLE, Agent, No. 163 Broadway, New-York.

WINTER

OVERCOATS

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

J. M. VARIAN & SON,

Nos. 70 and 72 BOWERY, near Canal st.

ECONOMY Is secured by the remarkably low price of our goods.

QUALITY In fabric and labor characterizes all our products.

ELEGANCE In cut and finish are elements in all our work.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

CONSTANTLY ADDING

NEW AND CHOICE STOCK.

WE MEET THE DEMANDS OF THE TIMES

WITH THE BEST GOODS AND LOWEST PRICES.

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BROADWAY AND GRAND ST.,

BROADWAY AND WARREN ST.,

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